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The President's Dilemma

A SERIOUS situation was created by the Senate's double refusal to confirm the President's nomination of Charles Beecher Warren to be Attorney-General of the United States. Disagreement between the President and the Senate is always serious when it arises out of matters over which they exercise joint authority, but this situation was particularly serious because, no matter which horn of the dilemma the President took, the establishment of a dangerous precedent was almost inevitable.

The dilemma which the President faced was this:

On the one hand, not to offer a recess appointment to Mr. Warren would establish a precedent for endless Senatorial interference with the exercise of a President's judgment in selecting the members of his own Cabinet. Conceivably—even probably—it might lead to a situation in which a President would find it utterly impossible to make up a Cabinet.

On the other hand, to make a recess appointment of Mr. Warren would at least set the precedent of holding lightly the Constitutional stipulation that appointments of Cabinet members shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. And that, too, might become a dangerous precedent. Whether a precedent were ever made of it or not, it apparently would for the time being involve the Attorney-General, the Department of Justice, and the business of the Government generally in grave legal uncertainties.

President Coolidge was obliged by considerations of Executive independence to tender a recess appointment to Mr. Warren. Mr. Warren, however, was left free to decline a recess appointment, and properly did so. Considerations of the difficulties which might have dogged him in the Attorney-General's office as well as the more unselfish considerations of the larger interests of the country doubtless guided him in this course.

There was nothing left for the President to do except to make a new selection, which he did by nominating John G. Sargent, a prominent Vermont lawyer and lifelong friend of the President.

(C) Underwood

Charles Beecher Warren

The Senate's Behavior

THE effect of the outcome on Mr. Warren personally need not be considered here, but we cannot look with favor upon the action the Senate took in rejecting the appointment.

We believe Mr. Warren is a deeply wronged man. We believe that President Coolidge, too, has been deeply wronged by the Senate. The President honestly made the best selection that he could make for the important post of Attorney-General. He had a right to choose Mr. Warren to assist him in carrying out his policies. Throughout the greater part of the history of the country the right of the President to select his own advisers has not been seriously questioned. Through all that time the Senate held, of course, the right to reject a man shown to be unworthy, but there has always been a general understanding that rejection would be based on proved unfitness and not on personal or party dislike.

The Outlook is unable to see that anything was urged against Mr. Warren which even seriously suggested moral turpitude. He had been twice confirmed by the Senate for ambassadorial positions from which moral turpitude would have barred him, and these confirmations came long after he had, as lawyer and business man, done the things now complained of. Indeed, there was tacit understanding during the early stages of the present fight that Mr. Warren would even then have been confirmed for any other Cabinet position than that of Attorney-General. It does not appear that even the Senators who voted to reject him genuinely believed him guilty of acts involving moral turpitude. The Senate acted, of course, within its legal and Constitutional rights. We do not believe it acted within its moral rights.

The burden of the Senate's misconception of its duty falls now on the President. Senators go home to rest and to build their defenses against another election. The President remains at work, trying despite the difficulties the Senate has placed in his way to give the country good government. The Senate does not bear its fair share of the burden imposed by joint executive responsibility in the making of Cabinet selections.

For Reasons Not Valid

THE Senate as a whole is, of course, not to be blamed for what has occurred in the rejection of Mr. Warren. It falls on the Democratic Senators, on four radicals read out of the Republican Party, and on half a dozen irregulars who still bear the Republican label but do not follow Republican leadership. These six are Borah, Johnson, Couzens, Howell, Norbeck, and Norris. The Senators who voted against Mr. Warren believe, or affect to believe, that big corporations are bad, that any service of them that tends to make them bigger is contrary to good public policy, and that therefore, since Mr. Warren had given legal and other service to the so-called Sugar Trust, he should not be made Attorney-General. They believe, or affect to believe, that by his services he helped the trust to filch money from the pockets of the people. Exactly the same arguments were used against the Democratic candidate for President, Mr. Davis. They are matters of political opinion and should have no more weight in controlling a Democratic Senator's vote than the argument that Mr. Warren, a Republican

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P. & A. Photos

A view of the Isle of Pines. After two decades of debate the Senate has decided that this is Cuban soil

President's choice, is not himself a Democrat.

Responsibility rests, too, upon Vice-President Charles G. Dawes. It happened that the Vice-President defeated the purpose of the President, not by intention, not by any lack of loyalty, merely by his absence from the Senate chamber at a critical moment.

If the Vice-President had been in the chair when the vote came on the first presentation of Mr. Warren's name, confirmation would have been accomplished and most of the bitterness, all of the injustice, and all of the uncertainty now so apparent would have been avoided. That vote, as between Senators, was a tie. It was the duty of the Vice-President to cast the deciding vote. Very rarely does that opportunity come to a Vice-President.

It is among the easiest things in the world for a Vice-President to be away from the Senate chamber. Many Vice-Presidents have been there very little. It was the misfortune of Mr. Dawes to be absent at a critical time.

The Senate is now out of hand. Recovery of Republican control probably will not be easy. The leadership of Senator Curtis is, in a sense, discredited. Republican policies are imperiled in the Senate. It appears likely that the President, throughout his term, will be pestered by a recalcitrant and rebellious Senate—and that a Senate in which the Republicans had, to start with, a clear majority over all.

The Isle of Pines

THE Isle of Pines is a part of Cuba, and is not United States territory. The United States Government has been more than twenty-five years coming to that decision, but it was definitely made when the Senate ratified on March 13 the Isle of Pines Treaty with Cuba.

Undoubtedly, this is the right decision. Every President from Roosevelt to Coolidge had, in one way or another, expressed the belief that the Isle of Pines rightfully belongs to Cuba. The insistence of President Coolidge and of his former Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, finally brought about action by the Senate.

There were apparent reasons why it would be to the advantage of the United States to possess this island, but they did not turn out to be, upon analysis, compelling. The most important one from a National standpoint was the contention that the Isle of Pines, lying within reach of both the Windward Passage and the Yucatan Channel, is necessary to the defense of the Panama Canal. The fact was developed, however, that the United States is amply equipped with bases for the defense of the Canal without using the Isle of Pines. Another reason, and one which was much more potent in delaying ratification of the treaty for many years, was that most of the property—land and improvements—on the Isle of Pines belongs to Americans who wished their holdings to be under the protection of the United States. The fact was made clear, however, that, while individuals may have purchased land there under representations that it was American territory, the original American owners of the land had good reason to know that there had never been any such determination.

The Isle of Pines has always been regarded as, geographically, a part of Cuba. It is separated from the mainland, not by deep water, but by a shallow gulf. It was always administered by Spain as a part of Cuba, and so it was administered by American forces of occupation following the liberation of Cuba. Since that time it has been under Cuban administrative control.

The ground for controversy lay in a clause in the treaty by which Spain ceded to the United States Porto Rico and "the other islands of the Caribbean," but definitely excepted Cuba, of course. Those who favored American ownership argued that the Isle of Pines was included among "other islands," and those who favored Cuban ownership were certain that the treaty makers meant to include the Isle of Pines with Cuba.

Though there was some weight to the claim of American title through the "other islands" clause, such right would appear to have been surrendered as a result of the negotiations by which Cuba gave a number of naval bases to the United States, which made unnecessary

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To reduce into our former favor

(Henry V, Act V, Scene 2)

Sykes in the West Virginian

Looking for me, eh?

From L. B. Collabrase, Monongah, West Virginia

Orr in the Knickerbocker Press

One surprise after another

From Mrs. M. C. Cook, Albany, N. Y.

Darling in the Sunday Oregonian

We'll never get out at this rate

From Roma Ash, Berkeley, California

Hanny in the Philadelphia Inquirer

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Why not look a little nearer home, too?

From George W. Lyon, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

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the establishment of a base on the Isle of Pines. Some of those bases ceded by Cuba have been occupied by the United States ever since the Spanish War and constitute an important part of the defenses of the Panama Canal.

The uncertainty of the whole situation is removed by the ratification of the treaty. The property of some American citizens may be less valuable than it would have been under American ownership, but the United States has taken a position which will be Nationally beneficial not alone in our relations with Cuba but with the small republics generally.

Seneferu, Perhaps

THE tomb lately discovered near Giza in Egypt by the joint Harvard and Boston Museum Expedition is described in London despatches as the oldest unrifled royal tomb yet revealed. It may not, however, be royal in the sense that it holds the remains of an Egyptian king. That it is about five thousand years old seems established, and it thus antedates Tutankhamen by, say, twelve hundred years. The fact that in the tomb there was found on a plate a seal of Seneferu, the predecessor as Pharaoh of Cheops, who built the Great Pyramid, may merely indicate that the burial-place was that of a relative or high official of Seneferu.

In either case the discovery may be of importance historically and archæologically. The alabaster sarcophagus covered with golden inscriptions will not be opened for some time, as the Egyptian Government and the Harvard-Boston explorers on the ground have deemed it best to await the arrival of the head of the joint expedition, Dr. George A. Reisner, of Harvard.

Seneferu was a ruler of ability and a great colonizer, and he left Egypt so rich and prosperous that his successors became great pyramid builders. He built two of the smaller pyramids himself, but does not seem to have been interred in either.

The remains at and near Giza represent the civilization and glory of Memphis, just as the Valley of the Kings, where Tutankhamen lies, was the necropolis of Thebes.

The Giza find is some seventy-five feet or more underground, and was reached by a vertical shaft cut in part through ancient cement. The Carnarvon find near Luxor was approached by a horizontal tunnel reached by a flight of steps. It is clear that much careful work must be done before full results are obtained.

The Giza discovery has led many people to ask why no tidings have come from Luxor since Howard Carter made peace with the Egyptian Government. The hot season is on in Egypt. Has nothing new been done?

The last few years have been rich in discoveries of notable archæological interest in several countries. Yet the possibilities of the future are immense; in fact, there are hardly any limits to what we may learn of the way the ancients lived, fought, worshiped, and built, except the limits of money, patience, time, and skill.

Courtesy the Macmillan Company

Percy MacKaye

A Man Who Has Fought for a Dream

PERCY MACKAYE on March 16 celebrated his fiftieth birthday. So forward-looking in his ideals and his dreams, so eager for those labors of love which are always to be found just beyond the horizon, is Percy MacKaye that it hardly seems possible that he has journeyed even so far as the fiftieth milestone. If ever an American author followed the gleam, that man was Percy MacKaye. In the largeness of his hope he has kept his courage high even when the realization of his vision fell short of his high expectations. Men have had faith in Percy MacKaye because he has had faith in his ideal. His influence upon the American drama and American dramatic thinking has been infinitely greater than that of many men who have achieved a larger measure of immediate dramatic success.

In a strikingly constructive piece of literary criticism which is soon to appear in a volume by Thomas Herbert Dickinson[1] occurs this passage concerning Percy MacKaye: "From his very first work the young poet had a vision of the theater not alone as a place of entertainment but as the assembly-room, the academy, the laboratory, the temple of peoples. The theater was to him the most effective agency of the free man's development into his larger associations. It was the place at which men could meet and exercise themselves on every plane of their souls. MacKaye's conception of the modern theater carries back to those dim origins when the theater was ritual and worship; it carries forward to the future when order and dignity and beauty will, we hope, be marks of our common life." The limitations of such a conception of the function of the theater are clearly shown in Mr. Dickinson's very able discussion of Percy MacKaye's place in the history of American drama. They are the limitations which restrict any man who seeks to utilize art for a specific social end. The significant thing, however, is that the American public has recognized beyond and above these limitations the personal worth and the artistic integrity of this man who is an honor to our literary tradition.

America has found in Percy MacKaye a symbol of its own groping, its own reaching out, for beauty and artistic understanding. May Percy MacKaye in the next half-century grow closer and closer to the realization of his dreams!

Walter Camp and Football

FOOTBALL in particular and the world of sport in general lost one of its salient figures in the sudden death of Walter Camp, generally, if not accurately, called "the Father of Football." There were others who took up the then infant game before him, who played on winning teams, who coached to some extent, and then disappeared from view. But there was a long period in which Camp made of the college game his own

[1] The Playwrights of the New American Theater. By Thomas Herbert Dickinson. The Macmillan Company, New York.

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peculiar field of activity, especially as a rule-maker.

He had the advantage of an early start, the gift of enthusiasm, and a mind that undoubtedly would have been that of a chess master had it not been turned naturally enough into other channels. In later years he found further outlet for his unbounded energy and analytic mind in bridge, in golf, and toward the close in the study of the human body in relation to all sports, mental and physical. He was among the earliest devotees of the idea that the greatest progress in his favorite game would come from the mental angle, that progress would be the fruit of the brains of men of perhaps lesser physique who had to make up their natural handicaps by quicker and clearer thinking, and now and then by "some great leap of the imagination."

While Camp was always extremely sensitive to the demands of the newer and more progressive players, he was prolific in innovations of his own, innovations that found a wide hearing due to his prestige.

Undoubtedly, in the nineties and in the early nineteen hundreds Yale football was largely Camp football. The time came when the football mood at Yale changed, and the actual field work, eventually the advisory consultation, passed into other hands. But Camp by this time had become a National figure, and he managed to go far afield, studying the offerings of the newer coaches, Warner especially. Conservative in rule building, he nevertheless was always a keen appreciator of innovations, and not infrequently saw their value before they appealed to the very system he had made famous, and which returned the compliment by making his own reputation. The most agreeable memories of long contact with the earliest "big football man at Yale" are perhaps those fireside discussions that frequently lasted long into the night, in the course of which he proved anything but a dogmatist.

Walter Camp, the Many-Sided

A PROLIFIC author, Walter Camp made his most valuable contributions to football in its early days, when he clarified it to a notable extent for the spectator and the schoolboy. He made the play more understandable at a time when it appeared to the untutored more like a mob scene than anything else. As a critic he was remarkably quick to sense the turn of the tide in any game until the most recent form made that a next to unsolvable problem.

Apparently trifling details interested him hugely. The earlier Camp was a valuable source of information on football minutiæ; the later Camp rather more of a spokesman for the football progressive.

These were the two outstanding Camps. But he was a many-sided man, and knew well how to fit his talks

P. & A. Photos

Walter Camp, the "Father of Football"

on sport to the audience he sought to interest; he could popularize it or he could delve as deeply as any man into what has come to be known as "inside stuff." The World War broadened his activities, and here again the passion for simplification was in evidence, for he went in for the conditioning of older men burdened with much of the desk work of combat, and undoubtedly he helped them. He was, too, an encourager of fitness in daily life from childhood to advanced age, and after he had passed sixty that was his constant theme. Thus his loss will be felt probably more widely than that of any other man who had given so much of his life to sport.

Prince Lvoff

Two great idealists have lately died. Very different in temperament, in history, in environment, in fortune, they were alike in their readiness to follow the guidance of the star of their hopes; and each suffered for his adherence to his faith, and each gave to his country what he believed to be his best.

Prince Lvoff was the head of the first Government of Russia that succeeded after the fall of the Czar. His own Government in turn fell, partly because Russia was at the time, as she has been since, untrained in political practice and therefore unused to political compromises and adjustments, and partly because Russia received no such adequate and timely aid from nations trained in political self-government as she ought to have had. Representing the substantial and temperate Russian believers in democracy, he, in company with Miliukov, undertook to establish in Russia a true democratic republic. At that time whatever chance Russia had of escaping the terror and tyranny that the Bolsheviki have brought upon her was offered by that company of men who had helped to establish the Duma and had been the real leaders of resistance to Czarist despotism and the Black Hundreds. Among these men Prince Lvoff was for a while the recognized leader.

In an interview which he gave the present Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, published on April 30, 1919, Prince Lvoff stated succinctly his attitude toward the Bolshevist Government: "What water is for fish, war is for Bolshevists." Prince Lvoff's diagnosis has been proved true. Though the former advocates of Bolshevism are still in power, they have been forced by conditions of comparative peace to abandon many of their attempts to put the Bolshevist theories into practice.

Until his death Prince Lvoff devoted his time and energy to gathering such available resources and support as would keep alive the democratic spirit in Russia, which he believed would some day be reanimated. He died in France shortly after one of his visits to America.

Sun Yat-sen

THE other idealist whose death has occurred is Sun Yat-sen. It would be hard to find in history any man who had a more romantic and dramatic career.

Educated under British and American auspices, he started life as a physician; but it was not long before he was deep in the plans for the liberation of China, which he pursued to the end of his days. It was Sun Yat-sen who, more than any other man, may be said to have delivered the final blow which smashed the rather fragile power of the Manchus. He was of southern China, which has

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Wide World Photos

Dr. and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen on the campus of Canton Christian College, at Canton, China

always been more alert and open to new ideas than the region to the north. His early attempts at revolution were not very successful, but they made him a world figure. At that time, as the nineteenth century was drawing to its close, the idea that China could ever be a republic was nearly as fantastic as the thought would be of turning New England into an Oriental despotism. Like many other idealists, Dr. Sun laid too great stress upon the power of forms of liberty rather than its substance. It was indeed fantastic to think of turning China into any such sort of self-governing country as the United States, because all the antecedents of China were different from those of any land where the common law and the principles of the Bill of Rights constituted a common tradition. Moreover, China never was a political unity. So Sun Yat-sen seemed bound for disillusion.

In the course of his career he more than once showed himself capable of self-abnegation that seemed to many at the time almost quixotic. At the time he made an alliance with Chang Tso-lin, the brigand leader of Manchuria, he seemed to be quite an opportunist.

And yet no doubt Dr. Sun was as ardent an idealist and as indefatigable a fighter for his ideals as any man of our time. There was something boyish, almost at times infantile, in his hopefulness and disregard of discouraging facts. He established the impress of his personality upon peoples of other lands as few Chinese leaders have done. In the history of our time it is not certain what achievements in the way of lasting benefit to China will be accredited to Sun Yat-sen, but it is certain that his name will be written large.

The American Revolution of To-Day

IF I were to address an audience consisting of corporation officers, and especially of those who are industrial managers and active directing capitalists, I should speak somewhat as follows:

Gentlemen:

A NUMBER of weeks ago an official of one of America's great corporations wrote me a letter in which occurred the following sentence:

> To my thinking, the World's War stirred humanity to its depths everywhere and freed industrial and social impulses of even greater importance than those which culminated in and succeeded the French Revolution.

I agree. The World War freed these industrial and social impulses. But I do not think that it created them. You, gentlemen, and others in your position of leadership and power created them and are encouraging and developing them.

To some this may sound like an accusation. I mean it as a tribute.

There have been times when the leadership in the material, the social, the moral, and the spiritual advancement of humanity has been in the hands of soldiers. Other times when it has been in the hands of philosophers and the makers of literature. Other times when it has been in the hands of priests and prelates. To-day it is in the hands of capitalists and captains of industry.

The real revolution to-day is taking place, not in Russia, but in America.

I am a revolutionist. I believe in this revolution. I want to see it succeed. I want to see its leaders chosen from among the greatest and most far-seeing men we have. I want to see those leaders subjected to the wisest and the most honest criticism possible. I want to see them supported in the work of revolution by every agency of public conscience and public opinion—by the Government, by our schools, by the Church, and by the press.

For the past fifty years one force has been irresistible, the force of democracy. Fear of democracy made the Czar an executioner of some of the best of his own people. Fear of democracy is driving the Bolshevist leaders to extremes

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which the Czar himself would not resort to. W. H. Lecky, himself no great believer in democracy, recognized it as the dominating power of the period.

Democracy has placed its mark upon government. But we are still in the midst of a revolution in which democracy is putting its stamp upon industry.

It was my uncle Austin Abbott who was first, to my knowledge, to recognize the corporation as an agency of democracy. I cannot turn my hand to any record of what he said, but he spoke of the corporation in some such terms as these—as a contrivance for the distribution of property and the concentration of management under democratic control. Without the corporation or some similar device industrial democracy would be impossible. Whoever has helped to organize and develop the corporation has aided this revolution for industrial democracy.

There was a time when all industry consisted of little principalities at best, little areas of autocratic rule. Of every enterprise some man could virtually say: "This is my business; I own it; I run it; I have all the say about it; I can do with it what I like; those who work in it have nothing to say about it." Concerning a great many businesses this can still be said; but it cannot be said about the great industries of America. Democracy has made that impossible. And you, gentlemen, have been responsible for that.

In the first place, you have been creators of discontent. It is not hardship that makes people discontented, but prosperity. There was probably never so contented a class of people in this country as the Negroes in slavery. Contentment is inconsistent with the desire for further advancement, and the very first impulse to advancement comes with the knowledge that advancement is possible. In their demand for something that they have not men never reach the saturation point.

Those who supply men's wants are creators of discontent. Desire begets impatience, and impatience begets complaint. This discontent is not merely a desire for things, but a desire for power and freedom and self-direction.

This discontent is almost world-wide. There are three ways of dealing with that.

One is the old way of *laisser-faire*. Let things take their course. Hands off. Natural law, the law of supply and demand, will settle it. That is what the old English liberals preached. The result was near anarchy. It did not work.

A second way is the way of Bolshevism. That is not radicalism at all. It is the worst form of reactionism. It is based on contempt of the people. It is czarism under another name. It is dictatorship. It is called dictatorship of the proletariat; but really it is the dictatorship of a few, a small and highly armed and sinister oligarchy, who suppress the people, and under the guise of Communism get everything—government, industry, the Church, education—into their own hands. It is possible only where the people are ignorant and unarmed.

The third way is the way of industrial democracy. The people are coming more and more into the control of industry. They are doing that in two ways. In the first place, those who have put their labor, that is themselves, into industry are recognized as having a share in industry like that held by those who have put their money into it. They are, so to speak, a kind of shareholders—only their share is not the investment of money but of service. They are having a larger voice than before. But there is another way in which industrial democracy has spread, an even more significant way. The tool users are becoming tool owners. They do not necessarily use the tools they own or own the tools they use; but they own tools and use them. Every workingman who has a deposit in the savings bank is part owner in the tools of industry; for his savings go to buy rails and locomotives, oil refineries, steel factories, grain elevators, and all the other instruments that industry employs. Industrial democracy is thus becoming the bed-rock of capitalism, because the workers are becoming capitalists.

And as this proceeds the need for government interference in industry will become less and less manifest. The people at large will insist more and more that industry serve them well; but will become more and more doubtful whether government can serve them by taking charge of industry as well as they can serve themselves. The idea that government exists only to protect persons and property is no longer practically held. Government is entitled to do whatever in the opinion of the people it can do best—as, for instance, carrying the mails. But if the people generally feel that they are themselves a part of business and business a part of themselves they will not willingly turn their business over to their government. The greatest safeguard against any form of State Socialism is Industrial Democracy.

When industry is carried on by the few for the few, it is (no pun intended) Industrial Feudalism. When industry is carried on by the State for the State, it is State Socialism, or Industrial Bureaucracy. The only escape from both Industrial Feudalism, on the one hand, and State Socialism, on the other, is industry carried on by the people for the people.

In his account of the Incas of Peru John Fiske ("Discovery of America," Vol. II, page 361) describes the Inca government as a despotic communism. That barbaric community was very much like Bolshevist Russia. It had hardened into that despotic form and was standing still. It had not even the promise of further development into civilization that the Aztecs of Mexico had. And in a foot-note Fiske, suggesting a likeness between the Inca government and the government of Imperial Rome, puts the matter thus:

> The greatest of all inherited advantages which English-speaking people to-day enjoy is the fact that our ancestral Teutonic society retained its tribal mobility and plasticity of organization to so late a period in history that it was able to profit to the fullest extent by Roman civilization without being swamped by Roman imperialism.

It is this plasticity that our industrial system has to-day. It is that which is making possible the present industrial revolution in which we all are participating. It is that which will prevent this country from hardening into any form of despotism—whether feudalistic, communistic, or bureaucratic.

There are two elements in our population that are trying to prevent this revolution.

One consists of those who still hold to the old *laisser-faire* idea. They distrust organization. If they were consistent, they would destroy those artificial creations of the Government called corporations. They would bust all trusts. On the other side is the element consisting of the would-be Socialists or Communists. They would make the Government the real owner and operator of all important industries. They would take business away from the people. The first element is largely native American.

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The second element is largely of foreign origin, but has attracted to it some of our so-called intellectuals.

If this industrial revolution which is making of the American people a people of capitalists is going to continue without strife or terrible disturbances, those who are now captains of industry must understand what is taking place and conform to it. They cannot stop it. They must help to direct it, whether they are captains of thousands, or captains of hundreds, or only captains of tens. They must welcome and work with every force that tends to make industry humane and self-governing.

THIS would be the substance of my address. I confess I cannot be greatly interested in a revolution that merely means the exchange of one set of masters for another. There is little, for example, to inspire any American in the process by which a Bolshevist autocracy was substituted for the autocracy of the Czars. I think there is something to inspire all Americans in a revolution which transforms the life of a whole people, distributes power and opportunity, and liberates a nation's mind and soul. It is this sort of revolution that Dr. Carver is to describe in the articles which will appear in forthcoming issues of The Outlook in succession to the one which appears this week.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

The Road in the Forest

Necessary—but Why?

"WHAT are the roads for if not to reach the areas to be reforested after being cut over or burned over? Tut, tut! friend citizen, the roads are for recreation; the Forests are for recreation."

These sentences, half question, half exclamation, appeared in the recent article by Mr. William C. Gregg on the United States Forest Service.

"To hold this up as a programme for the construction of play roads is wholly wrong."

This sentence of serious denial is from the reply of Chief Forester Greeley, published in the March 4 issue of The Outlook.

Letters unpublished, called forth by these two articles, contain sentences as divergent in view.

For example, an instructor in forestry in a Western college writes: "Roads [in the National Forests] are quite naturally developed to improve travel. Primarily to travel to fires with a minimum of delay trails, primary and secondary roads are being developed. . . . Just as the cities of to-day have discarded horse-drawn fire apparatus and replaced them with auto trucks so would the Service like to do away with the slow travel across a trackless forest to a fire by maintaining good roads and trails. There is the axiom that 'every fire starts small;' therefore the sooner it is reached, the more easily it can be put out."

This assertion is typical of others that we have received. Does that really give the primary reason for the building of roads in the National Forests? The evidence is to the contrary.

IN the first place, if roads were to be built for the purpose of making access to all parts of the National Forests easy, a veritable network of roads would be necessary. At present there is about one mile of road to every area of the size of a township. It does not even require a mathematical calculation to show that roads built for the purpose of making easy access to places where fire might start would involve an expense altogether out of proportion to the usefulness of such roads for the purpose. "In the four years preceding 1924," writes the Chief Forester, "the average area burned was two-tenths of one per cent of the acreage in the National Forests," and he aims to reduce this by one-tenth of one per cent. The area of our National Forests burned each year (though the percentage is small) is in the aggregate enormous; but the construction of a network of roads over one hundred per cent of the Forests to save annually one-tenth or even two-tenths of one per cent would certainly not be an economical method of fighting fires.

As a matter of fact, the roads in the National Forests are built primarily for other purposes than fighting fires.

If it is wrong, as Colonel Greeley says, to regard them as play roads, the wrong has been committed in large part by officials of his own bureau, the Forest Service. There is official authority for the statement that these roads are primarily for recreation.

In the "Congressional Record" Appendix for March 3 of this year there is printed correspondence (occasioned by the publication of Mr. Gregg's article) between the Hon. Elmer Thomas, Representative from Oklahoma, and Mr. F. W. Reed, District Forester of Forest Service District No. 7, who writes from the headquarters of the Forest Service at Washington. Mr. Thomas wrote to Mr. Reed asking that a certain forest reservation be made accessible for recreational purposes. In his reply the District Forester writes:

> Ever since the advent of the automobile, and with it the constantly increasing number of visitors to the forest, the work on road development and improvement has been pushed with all of the energy and rapidity that the available financial resources would permit. Progress in road construction has now reached a point where we look forward with confidence to the completion of the main road system by 1926, and this includes hard surfacing wherever the natural road material is such as to make this treatment necessary. Our road-construction policy, together with the progress being made in carrying it out, is convincing proof that the policy of the Forest Service is not one of exclusion. This road system has one value, and only one value, namely, that as it approaches completion it makes it steadily easier for the public to come into the forest.

It would be difficult to find a more explicit statement from an official source in the Forest Service as to the purpose of road building in the National Forests. It is there explicitly given as that of opening the Forests to the public, and in connection with the rest of the correspondence it is clear that the opening of the Forests is for recreative use.

This is confirmed by a recent article which appeared in "Outdoor America" under the authorship of T. W. Norcross, an official of the Forest Service whose work is mainly in connection with forest roads. He is urging the building of more automobile roads in the National Forests:

> Right now you will find many areas that you cannot enter and enjoy unless you are willing to bump along on rough steep roads so narrow that you are in constant fear of falling off. And even greater is the area that cannot be reached except by trail or by fighting your way up hill and down hill, over dead and down timber, or across rock slides. Possibly you are one of the relatively few that enjoy that sort of roughing it; the chances are good that you prefer the hurricane seat of a high-powered, easy-riding car.

When twenty years ago President Roosevelt suggested that some forest areas be set aside for the enjoyment of those who want to camp and hike, did he have in mind the opening of our Forests by hard-surfaced roads for the

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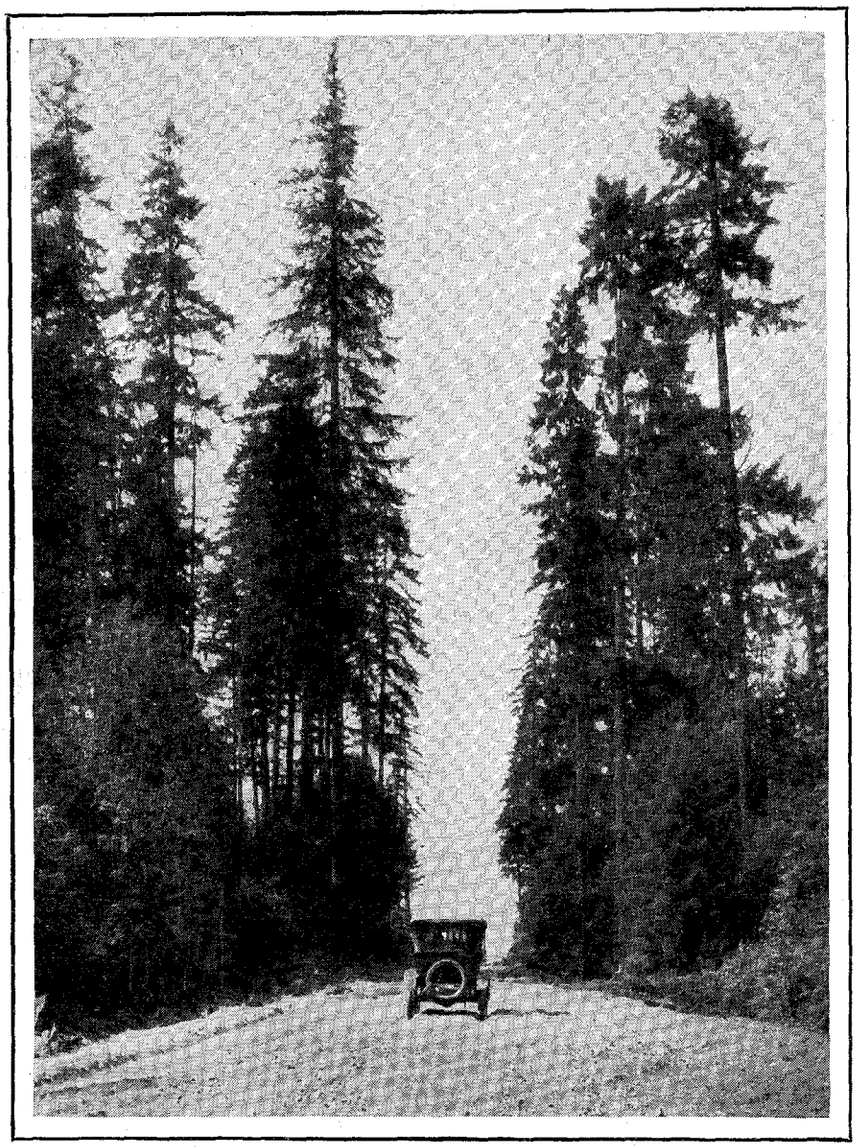

The road in the forest

benefit of those who do their hiking on a hurricane seat? We do not think so. Evidently, however, there is fairly good authority for believing that the Forest Service does.

In spite of these two official statements from Forest Service officials, most of the roads in the National Forests are not built primarily for recreation. What are they built for? In order to accommodate and impress, as Mr. Norcross in another passage suggests, the prospective purchasers of timber? Hardly.

The greater part of the roads in the National Forests have not been built for the purpose of forestry, or recreation, or any other purpose which would not be valid whether they were in National Forests or not. The greater part of the roads have not been built by the Forest Service at all, but by the Bureau of Public Roads. The engineers of that Bureau simply conferred with representatives of the Forest Service, as they did with representatives of the State Highway Office.

In his article in The Outlook Colonel Greeley indicated this; but he did not point out that the nine million dollars for roads which in his report he includes in the seventeen million dollars of expenditures for Forest purposes was appropriated, not for the Forest Service, but for the building of highways. He also failed to point out that, with minor exceptions, completed Forest roads have been built, not by the Forest Service, but by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Naturally, Colonel Greeley is not unwilling to have the Forest Service bulk as large as possible in the public eye.

At the end of January, 1925, the total mileage of National Forest roads was 2,607.86. Of this total, the Bureau of Public Roads built 2,409.24 miles and the Forest Service only 198.62 miles. The Forest Service built also some rough roads and trails—wagon roads and bridle paths—on which no engineering was required, and which do not figure as highways at all.

The various road projects in the Forests vary from less than five miles to more than five hundred miles each. These roads are built because in the vast areas covered by the National Forests there must be means of transportation, just as there would have to be if there were no National Forests. Senator Stanfield, of Oregon, in a letter to The Outlook written at the request of the Editor-in-Chief for information on the subject, has explained these roads so succinctly that we here quote from what he says:

> The National Forests cover approximately 157,000,000 acres of land, of which 132,518,457 acres, or 84 per cent, are located in the eleven Western States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. . . .
>
> The aggregate area of these eleven States is approximately one and one-half times the aggregate area of all the States east of the Mississippi River.
>
> These Western States, like other States, require modern roads.
>
> The National Forests are scattered throughout the States like shoestrings and separate the settled portions from each other, thus requiring inter-State, State, and county roads through them to permit commercial and social intercourse between the settled portions of the States.
>
> The Federal Government, beginning with legislation in 1916, has, by Federal aid, encouraged road building, and, indeed, the motor traffic that has come upon our highways during the last two decades has compelled the construction of very expensive modern roads.
>
> The taxpayers of the several States have gone their full limit to match the Government in building Federal aid roads and in building on their own account State and county roads outside of the National Forests, and in many instances have contributed large sums of money toward building roads into and through the National Forests.
>
> All Government property, which includes the National Forests, is untaxable, and that leaves the Government owning these large National Forests without contributing any taxes for State government, county government, or schools, yet holding the lands for the benefit of all the people of all the States, their children and their children's children yet unborn, that they may not want for the products of the forests in the future. . . .
>
> The Federal Government is in the position of an absent landlord owning eighteen per cent of our lands and paying no taxes.
>
> If these forest lands in the eleven Western States were privately owned, and therefore taxable, they would pay

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over twenty-five million dollars per year for State and county purposes alone. . . .

Is it asking too much of the Federal Government to appropriate a reasonable sum each year for the purpose of building roads through its own property that receives the benefit of such roads, in lieu of the taxes it does not pay?

The roads thus described by the Senator can arouse no reasonable opposition; but they are not designed to help put out forest fires or, indeed, for any forestry purpose as such. Of course they are for recreation as much as any public highways, and incidentally they are for the use of the Forest Service and for the use, as well, of lumbermen and live-stock owners and others who get a living and perhaps a profit from the National Forests. But it is the accident of their location and not their purpose that makes them Forest roads. They are a product of the Nation's highway policy. They were built by the Bureau of Public Roads from money appropriated for highway purposes. The attitude of the Forest Service toward such roads should be conditioned on that fact.

WHEN, therefore, the Chief of the Forest Service reports the $9,351,142.78 spent for all kinds of roads, including these general public highways, in the National Forests as part of the "expenditures of the Forest Service for all purposes during the fiscal year;" when a road system in a National Forest is officially represented by the Forest Service as having "only one value"—namely, its recreational use; and when, with all that, the road-building policy of the Forest Service is defended by its spokesmen both publicly and privately on the ground that it is essential for the protection of the Forests, is it not fair to conclude that the Forest Service is itself confused as to its policy and authority, or is seeking support from one set of interests on one ground and from other sets of interests on other and contradictory grounds?

It is true, as the Chief Forester said in his Outlook article, that National Forest roads are built in consequence of specific acts of Congress; but it is also true—as the Chief Forester did not say—that those acts are largely influenced by the requests of the administrative officials affected, and that broad discretion is left to those administrators in carrying out the laws. This is as it should be. But it requires of the administrators something more than a sense of their own rectitude; it requires of them the forming of a consistent policy and the explanation of that policy to the people.

Evidently a clear policy concerning the roads in the National Forests involves a clear understanding of the relation of that policy to the main function of the Forest Service, the relation of the Forest Service to other branches of the Government, the limits of the Forest Service's authority, and the whole question of the place of such a powerful bureau as the Forest Service in a democratic republic. These subjects we shall consider in later editorials.

Something Snappy in Sandwiches

MISS KATHARINE PURCE went into a New York restaurant on Broadway for luncheon, one morning last summer, and ordered a sandwich. What kind of sandwich she ordered is not clear, but it was certainly not the kind which was served. For, as she related to a jury in a city court recently, she was about to take a bite of it when the sandwich—like the horse in the old story about father and the epizootic—got ahead of her. Some unknown creature "leaped" from the food (we quote the headline in the New York "Herald Tribune") and bit her on the lip. The jury took a serious and sympathetic view of the lady's misadventure, and awarded her a verdict of $1,000.

The judge in his charge informed the jury that a restaurant is responsible for the quality of its food, and he added a remark which seems admirable for its judicial calm and restraint. Food, said he, containing "lizards, or other obnoxious insects, was not palatable." Daring, indeed, would be the advocate who would controvert that mild statement.

The newspaper account leaves us in some doubt as to the nature of Miss Purce's assailant. An "autopsy, held immediately afterwards in the kitchen, failed to identify the biter." Autopsy, of course, suggests that its ill-advised treatment of a customer was about the last act of its career.

Miss Purce thought it was a lizard. The manager of the restaurant believed that it was "*merely* a centipede, or perhaps a wasp." (The italics are ours.) The doubtful state of everybody's mind suggests either a complete lack of zoölogical knowledge, or else that there was a serious struggle—something like a café fight in the movies—with the result that the *corpus delicti* presented a more than usually difficult problem for crowner's quest law. Still, there is a wide range between a lizard, a centipede, and a wasp.

The manager's evidence is open to suspicion. He was obviously prejudiced; he desired to make out as good a case as possible for the restaurant. Still—a centipede! That is not a tame conclusion; the centipede is highly obnoxious, and, if that opinion be true, the verdict of $1,000 is hardly excessive. A wasp—unless it was one of those giant wasps described by Mr. H. G. Wells in "The Food of the Gods"—seems a ridiculously inadequate explanation. A wasp is often vicious, but it has wings with which to escape, and, moreover, after a fight and capture there is certainly not enough of him left to deceive even a Broadway restaurant manager into thinking that he may be a centipede. As for Miss Purce's testimony, it must be considered that her vision was doubtless blurred and her judgment impaired by this sudden and unexpected attack, this gross act of treachery on the part of the sandwich. In these days, when the decorative, the exotic sandwich abounds at teas and elsewhere, a man is never astonished if he find—where his fathers would have found a slice of ham or chicken—two or three nasturtiums, or even an orchid. But he does not expect to see a lizard between the slices of bread.

The natural assumption, if Miss Purce's theory of the lizard be accepted, is in favor of one of those engaging chameleons which used to be imported from Florida and sometimes cruelly worn in chains by women. These creatures had the accomplishment of turning from green to various shades of brown, although that was the limit to their chromatic scales. The story in which a chameleon, placed successively on various colored cloths, accommodated its owner by changing to each color in turn, and, finally, put upon a bit of Scotch plaid, "bust hisself" in his desire to please—this anecdote is purely fanciful. It assumes a disposition which the chameleon never possessed. But neither are chameleons savage; no one of them was ever known to bite.

This leads us to the large lizard, the iguana, one of those animals—four or five feet in length, almost the size of the

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common or lounge lizard—which Mr. William Beebe found in the Gallápagos. But these, although edible, are clearly out of the question for inclusion in a sandwich. Unfortunate shipwrecked men, forced to subsist upon the iguana, *au naturel,* have found him to pall upon the appetite after some weeks. Moreover, Mr. Beebe and other explorers have dwelt upon his gentle nature; one of the earliest voyagers to that group of islands spoke of the place as a land of "innocent lizards." Surely, the Broadway miscreant was no iguana. The question remains unanswered; it will baffle us forever, like those tantalizing and never related exploits of Sherlock Holmes to which Dr. Watson used to refer. "The Haunted Sandwich; or, The Singular Adventure of Miss Katharine Purce in the Broadway restaurant."

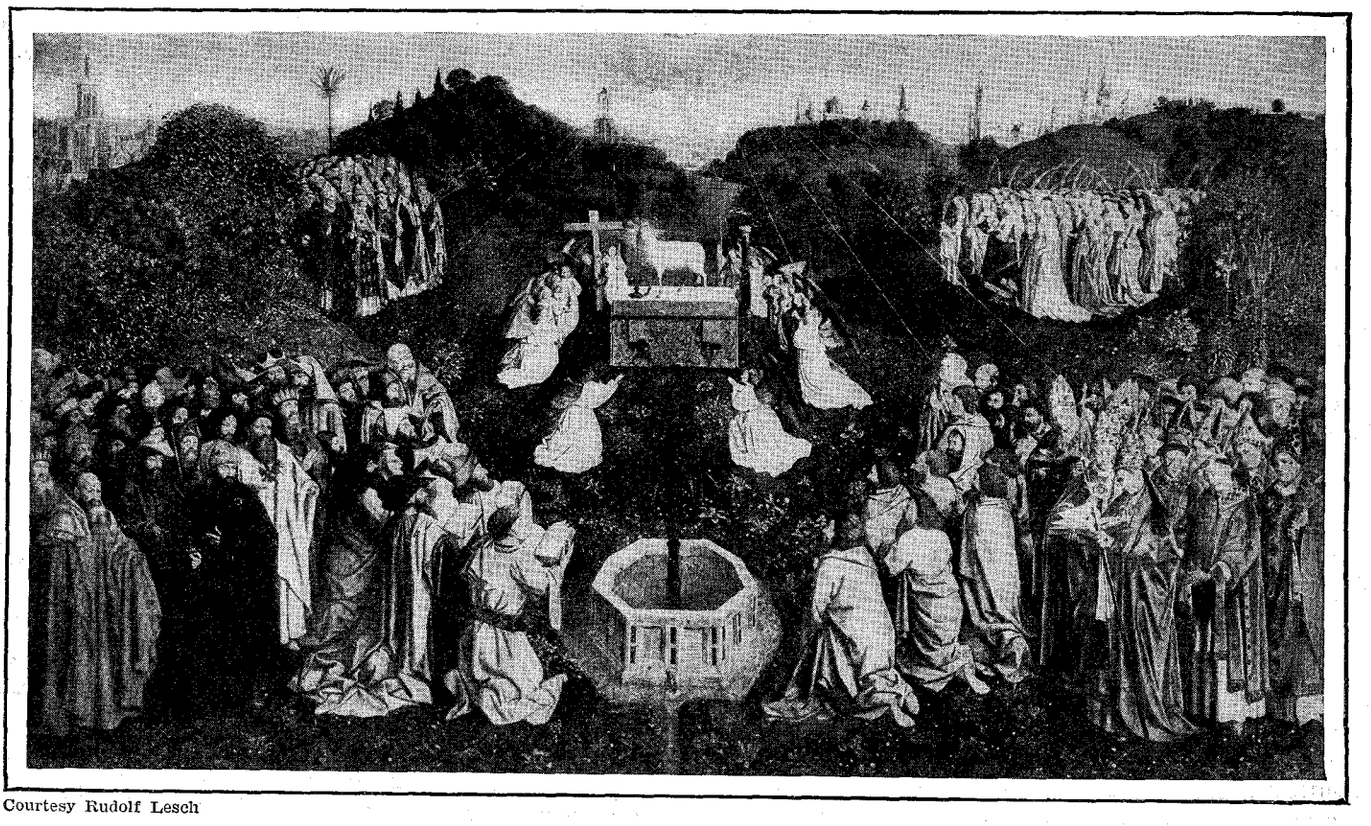
Painters Who Painted

A London Art Letter from C. LEWIS HIND

RECENTLY I sat for an hour in a side chapel of the Cathedral of St. Bavon, Ghent, and contemplated "The Adoration of the Lamb," twelve pictures in one, all by Hubert van Eyck, except the figures of Adam and Eve, which are by his brother, Jan. The chapel is small and poorly lighted; the custodian sustains a running commentary of explanation and admiration; the sightseers come, stare, and go; the devout seat themselves on the few chairs; some make notes. This great picture, this precious masterpiece, this vast painting of the early fifteenth century in which the brothers van Eyck reached perfection "in a stride," has a hypnotic power. Not only is the central panel, showing the Adoration of the Lamb, one of the earliest landscapes ever painted, but among the figures of the holy warriors may be seen the portraits of Jan, who looks anxious, and of Hubert, who smiles. Here is a picture—the oldest masterpiece of art in northern Europe—hat now rests complete in the place where it was hung centuries ago. The parts that were missing have been reassembled. By the Treaty of Versailles Germany was obliged to restore the six wings that Berlin acquired by purchase in the last century, and Brussels has generously returned the figures of Adam and Eve.

In a new monthly art magazine called "Apollo" M. Paul Lambotte, Director of Fine Arts for Belgium, tells why the Germans failed to find "The Adoration of the Lamb" when they occupied Ghent. Happily, the Cathedral of St. Bavon had in Canon van Gheyn, archæologist and historian, a Canon of resource. He, "with four trusted men" (for secrecy was necessary), hid it before the German advance. They chose the lunch hour, when the Cathedral was closed, removed the picture to the Bishop's palace, and thence to secret hiding-places. The four cases were loaded upon a cart, worn-out carpets and old pieces of timber were thrown over the cases; then the cart disappeared. A document was prepared, for German eyes, indicating that "The Adoration of the Lamb" had been conveyed to England. All through the war the Germans made efforts to discover where the masterpiece was hidden, but without avail. Even as late as February 4, 1918, when it was feared that the hiding-places might become known, two of the cases had to be removed under the direction of the Canon and his four trusted men. Not until November 29, 1918, were the panels returned to St. Bavon's. Two years later, on October 1, 1920, the renowned altar-piece was shown to the public, amid rejoicings, "in the complete form in which it had left the hands of its great producers."

When one considers the work of the



Courtesy Rudolf Lesch

The central panel from "The Adoration of the Lamb," by Hubert van Eyck

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brothers van Eyck and of the brothers de Limbourg, who were contemporaries, and of other miniaturists such as Fouquet and Jean Colombe, one is reminded that painting does not advance; rather, it goes in circles. We find a pure nocturne, a nocturne that Whistler might have been proud to sign, in Pol de Limbourg's "Christ in the Garden of Olives" at Chantilly, painted about 1415; and in Fouquet's "Cæsar Crossing the Rubicon," done about 1460, there is a foretelling of the decorative treatment of lances that Velasquez was to use with such magnificent effect in "The Surrender of Breda." And there is a small landscape in the "Hours of Turin," that happily escaped the fire which destroyed most of this precious book, so simple, beautiful, and accomplished that it ranks as one of the world's landscapes. It has been called "Baptism of Christ, or River View," and it is probably by Hubert van Eyck. This master may justly be called the Father of Landscape Painting. He showed an intimate love of nature in days before landscape painting was regarded as a serious branch of art. In the Cook Collection at Richmond hangs his early landscape "The Three Marys at the Sepulcher," painted about 1425, a dawn scene, the hour when the holy women visited the sepulcher. The sun has just risen; the flushed towers catch the rays, their bases are in shadow.

No, painting does not advance; it goes in circles. A period becomes memorable because a great man happened to be painting in that period. His influence forms a school; numbers try to paint like him, and so it goes on until another master arises. What has changed, and the change is for the worse, is that we call ourselves to-day artists, not craftsmen. The old painters, even the masters, were content to do, and not to explain the processes of their thought. I do not suppose that Hubert van Eyck or Pol de Limbourg ever reasoned about what they did; they painted, and their work is great because they had learned to look, and had trained their hands to follow their eyes. I wonder what either of these masters would have made of Mr. Roger Fry's pamphlet, or small book, called "The Artist and Psycho-Analysis." It is interesting to me because it is an introduction to the processes of Mr. Roger Fry's literary mind. He is a writer by temperament, and a painter by desire. I could make rather an interesting list, giving examples from America and England, of artists who write better than they paint. Some write almost as well as they paint. Of such were van Gogh and Gauguin. By the by, Gauguin's vivid picture, "Jacob Struggling with the Angel," a moving subject, painted with intense conviction, has just been acquired by the National Gallery of Scotland. Post-impressionism, once reviled, is now receiving the hall-mark of officialdom.

Dawes and Delay

By CARTER FIELD

This discussion of Senatorial procedure from the pen of a veteran Washington correspondent is an illuminating study of the way the wheels of our Government go—or do not go—round

SHALL the Senate stop wasting time? If the "world's greatest deliberative body" does expedite its business, will the country be better off as the result of the greatly increased amount of legislation which will result?

With his usual picturesque and spectacular mode of doing things, Vice-President Charles G. Dawes has put the first question squarely before the country. Indications are unmistakable that the country is with him and against the endless flood of words which ties up so much business in the Senate.

But indications are just as unmistakable that a majority of the Senators have no intention of imposing cloture on themselves, even to please "Helen Maria." The Senators are pretty well satisfied with things as they are. Certainly it requires little short of an earthquake to change Senate rules.

The second question—whether the country would be better off as the result of eliminating filibusters—is being much discussed in Washington, with a view generally contrary to that taken in the country as a whole, if one may judge the opinion of the country by the editorials which have been printed since General Dawes lectured the Senate.

In the controversy which rages over the second question, curiously enough, General Dawes is in somewhat of a paradoxical position. He has always been regarded as a conservative in politics. He first attained fame as a lieutenant of the late Mark Hanna, who was, to say the least, eminently practical.

The Less, the Better

BY and large, the average conservative believes that the less new legislation, the better. Every forward-looking step is viewed by the men whose political views have been supposed to agree with General Dawes with the keenest suspicion.

Old-line Republicans like Senator Wadsworth, of New York, and Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, have even come to champion the old-fashioned Democratic theory of State's rights, driven to this position because of the increasing interference, as they describe it, of the National Government with questions which they believe should be reserved for State action. Of course it may be that they are swayed just a little by the fact that most of the kind of bills they oppose on this ground tend to take money from the richer States for the benefit of the poorer.

Agitation to force the Senate to revise its rules so as to make it impossible for any small group to prevent the passage of any given piece of legislation to which they are opposed is as old as the Senate itself. It has come up periodically as the logical aftermath of every filibuster big enough to have attracted Nation-wide attention.

Again and again Senators who happened to be in the majority favoring some measure being strangled by a filibuster have voiced caustic criticism of their colleagues for using such a weapon. It requires very little delving back to discover that the Senators loudest in the denouncing, however, have generally, at some period in their Senatorial careers, resorted to this weapon to kill some earlier measure to them obnoxious.

The blunt language of General Dawes was no rougher than that which has frequently been employed by Senators in discussing their own rules. Just to cite one example: Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, became annoyed back in February, 1915, because a considerable group of Republican Senators, aided eventually by seven Democrats, ran a filibuster which prevented passage of the so-called Wilson Ship Purchase Bill.

"If it is in order," said Mr. Thomas, with all the sarcasm he could command, "I should like to move that a committee

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be appointed to inform the President that the Senate has been in session since the 7th of December and that owing to the character of its rules it is unable to do business."

The motion was ruled out of order. A moment later Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, now a member of the Supreme Court, inquired of Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, how the sergeant-at-arms could arrest Senators to hale them to the Senate chamber if he could not find them.

This same filibuster was perhaps the most spectacular in the history of the Senate. Toward the end of it the Senate remained in continuous session for fifty-four hours and ten minutes in a desperate and unsuccessful effort to wear the talkers out. It was during this "talkfest" that Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, talked for eleven hours and twenty-five minutes without a single moment's relief.

"Battling Bob" La Follette once held the floor for more than seventeen hours, but he was relieved thirty times during this ordeal by quorum calls and dilatory roll-calls, so that Mr. Smoot's performance is generally accepted as the real record.

The Straw that Strained the Camel

It was the La Follette speech just alluded to, however, which brought the first revision of Senate rules aimed at eventual cloture. On that occasion—it was in May, 1908—Senator La Follette with supporters talked the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill to death. In the next session of Congress the Senate rules were amended so that a quorum call may not be demanded as a point of order unless some business has intervened since the last quorum call, and the new rule provided that speaking did not constitute business. It was this rule, together with another rule that a Senator may not speak more than twice on the same subject on the same legislative day, which resulted in the ordeals of Senator Smoot and others seven years later when they wished to kill the Ship Purchase Bill.

The advantage of keeping in continuous session is, not only that it wears out, presumably, the talkers, but that it maintains the same legislative day. This last result is also attained at times by merely recessing until the next day, instead of adjourning.

Just two years after the killing of the Ship Purchase Bill by a filibuster came the straw which broke the camel's back. This was the famous filibuster of the "willful men," as they were called by President Wilson, which prevented passage of the "Armed Neutrality" Bill in the closing days of the Congress which ended March 4, 1917. President Wilson still hoped at that time to keep the country out of war, but the little group of "willful men," headed by La Follette, feared that the Wilson plan for protecting shipping against submarine attack would surely lead to this country's being drawn into the war.

It is believed by many Senators and observers in Washington that even this provocation would not have been sufficient of an "earthquake" to have brought about a change in the Senate rules had it not been for the war spirit, already surging throughout the country.

It is a tradition that the country has very little patience with Congress. It is a political axiom that every President who has attacked Congress in public letters and speeches has won an immediate and vigorous response. So in this particular case the country became indignant that a mere handful of Senators, only twelve, had been able to thwart the will of their eighty-odd colleagues and of President Wilson.

So intense was the popular demand, Senators being deluged with letters and telegrams, that in the special session of the Senate which President Wilson called at once a cloture rule was for the first time in the Senate's history adopted. This is the famous Rule 22, which General Dawes attacked so bitterly.

It provides, briefly, that sixteen Senators, by presenting a petition, can, after a delay of two days, force a vote on the question of restricting the normal rights of Senators to talk as long as they please. To enforce the cloture, however, it is necessary that a two-thirds majority of the Senate shall vote for it, and even after that each Senator may speak for not more than one hour on the bill or question for which the cloture is invoked.

That is the way the rule stands at present. Senator Underwood, on the day following General Dawes's blast, submitted a new rule which would permit a majority of the Senate to invoke cloture, still reserving the right of each Senator to speak for one hour.

It may be stated very flatly that there is little chance of this proposed rule, or anything approaching it, being adopted. The reason it has so little chance has little to do with the question of whether the country would be benefited. It has to do with the power exercised under the present rules by individual Senators.

There is always a legislative jam toward the close of any session of Congress, particularly, of course, those sessions which are terminated on a day designated by law. In such a jam individual Senators and small groups of Senators push through bills in which they are personally interested and block those to which they have any objections. It is a highly satisfactory arrangement to the Senators, though they do not like to talk much about it publicly. It is a situation which enhances the importance and power of a Senator tremendously.

A Tillman Barricade

The best story illustrating the curious lengths to which this power is carried is that of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, "Pitchfork Ben." Mr. Tillman learned that a bill carrying a war claim of 1812 of $90,000 for South Carolina had been held up in the House. He barricaded his desk with books and announced his intention to read "Childe Harold" and other works of Lord Byron until the end of the session.

Word of this threat was speedily carried to Uncle Joe Cannon, who at the time was Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. At first Mr. Cannon was stubborn, but when he realized how many bills to which there was no objection had not at that moment been passed by the Senate, he yielded, and South Carolina got the $90,000.

This is an unusual incident only because it happened to be spectacular. On a small scale that sort of thing happens toward the close of every session, and happens repeatedly, generally without any publicity at all, because it is only when the attempted maneuver is thwarted that the indignant Senator resorts to a move which attracts publicity.

As a matter of fact the present cloture rule, though it has been on the books since 1917, has been utilized on only one occasion. That was on November 15, 1919, when cloture was imposed on the Versailles Treaty debate. Several times petitions have been started, but in every other case either it was discovered that a two-thirds vote could not be mustered, or else opposition dissipated and it became possible to obtain a unanimous-consent agreement for a vote.

The Good Survive

It is the conviction, frequently expressed, of many Senators that no really meritorious measure ever died because of a filibuster. This may or may not be true, but there is very strong objection on the part of many Senators, entirely aside from any personal loss of power, to the prospect of the Senate's being speeded up to the pace of the House. They fear that the deluge of legislation which would result would be far from an unmixed blessing.

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Old Themes in

"Madonna with the Sea-Gulls"

At the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh an exhibition of paintings by Anto Carte serves to present the work of a Belgian artist whose paintings have not previously been shown in America. Like the painters of the Renaissance, he has given a contemporary touch to the historic figures he has chosen to celebrate

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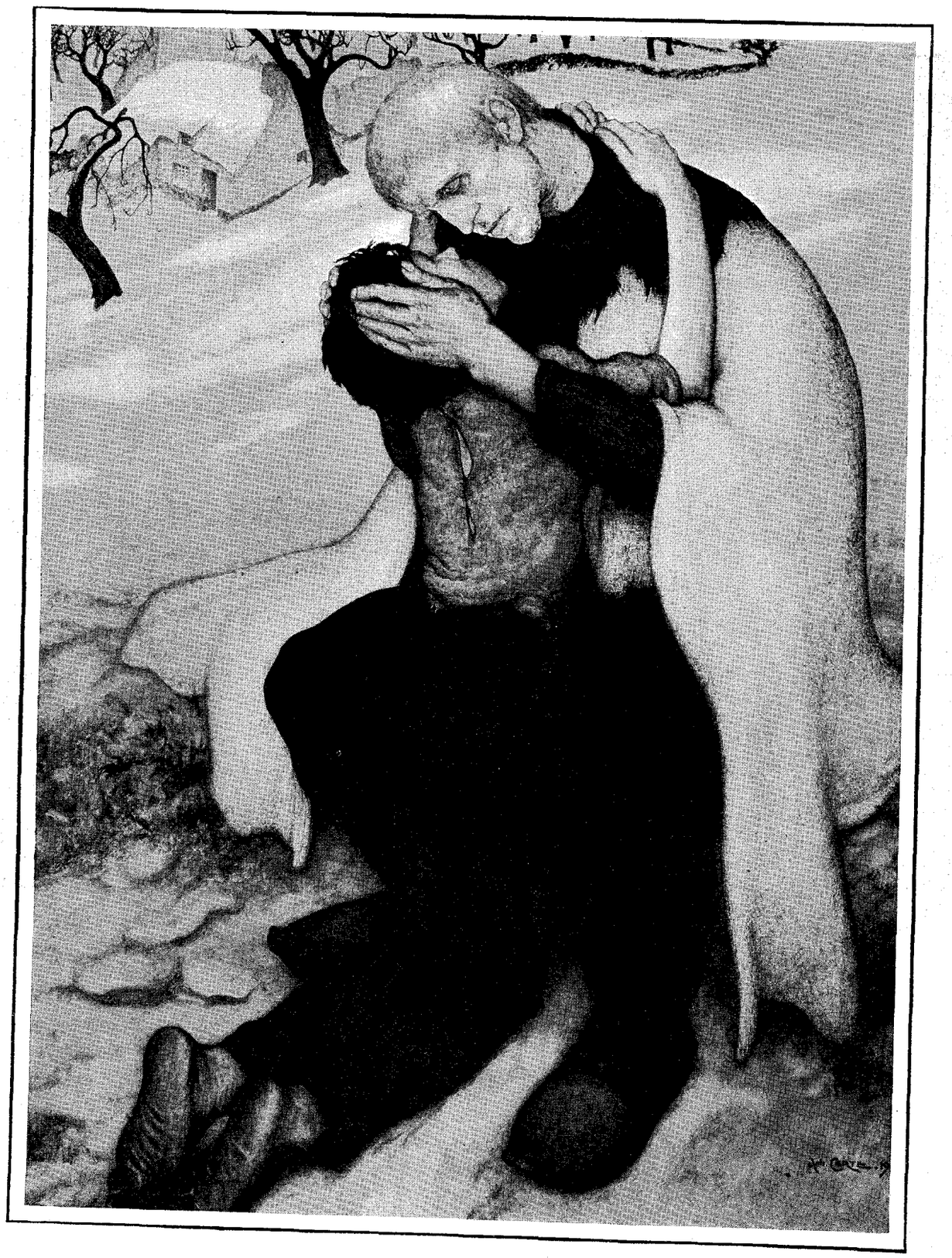
a New Manner



"The Return of the Prodigal Son"

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The Coming Revolution in America

The Socialist Dogma and the American Ideal

By THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Political Economy at Harvard University

A YEAR or so ago a popular bishop was quoted as saying that Russia was the only country in the world that was pursuing an ideal. That would be startling if true, but it must be classed among those statements that are designed to attract attention rather than to convey accurate information. The Bolsheviki are followers of Karl Marx, and their experiment was based upon his teachings. If there is anything that Marx and his followers are unanimous in repudiating, it is idealism of every kind. He and his followers have taught the proletarians to shun all ideals as devices of the ruling classes to hold the masses in subjection, and to look after themselves alone.

ACCORDING to this teaching, there is, to begin with, no God. What is more to the point, there is no such thing as right and wrong in any positive sense. Right and wrong are mere conventional ideas. Whatever happens to be approved by the people of a given time and place for them is right; what they disapprove is wrong. There is no higher court of appeal; there is no other test. If it is generally agreed that lying, stealing, and rape are commendable, they are commendable. If it is generally agreed that they are not commendable, they are not; that is all there is to it.

When this materialistic interpretation of history is combined with the doctrine of evolution through class struggle, it becomes even more strange to Christian ears.

According to this, our conventional notions of right and wrong are determined for us at any time and place by the dominant class. When the fighting class was dominant, their ideas prevailed; what they said was right became right; what they said was wrong became wrong. When the priestly class dominated, they determined right and wrong for us. At other times and places the capitalist class is dominant. If they say that a given thing is right, it becomes right; if they say that it is wrong, it becomes wrong. The rest of us are led to approve what they say is right and to disapprove what they say is wrong.

In all these cases the class that is in a position of domination and which, because of this position, determines for us what is right and wrong always decides in its own interest. When the priestly class dominated the ideas of society, they made everybody believe that it was right to do what the priestly class found it to their interest to have the people do. It was right to pay tithes because it was profitable to the priestly class that people should pay tithes. It was right to revere God or the gods because this gave the priestly class power over people through its interpretation of the will of God or of the gods. And so the whole moral system was planned for the profit of the priestly class. When the capitalist class became dominant and was in a position to determine what was right and what was wrong, and make the rest of us believe it, they invariably made us believe that it was right to do whatever was profitable for the capitalist. It is right to be industrious because it is profitable to the capitalist that we should be industrious. It is right to be honest because it is profitable to the capitalist class that we should be honest. It is right, especially, to respect property and not steal because it is profitable to the capitalist class that we should respect property and not steal it; and so on. The whole moral system was built up by capitalists in the interest of capitalists.

"From this point of view," says Engels, Marx's chief disciple and interpreter, "the final causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be sought, not in men's brains, not in man's better insight into eternal truth and justice, but in changes in the modes of production and exchange."[1]

"If the British *bourgeois* had been convinced before of the necessity of maintaining the common people in a religious mood, how much more must he feel that necessity after all these experiences. Regardless of the sneers of his Continental compeers, he continued to spend thousands and tens of thousands, year after year, upon the evangelism of the lower orders; not content with his own native religious machinery, he appealed to Brother Jonathan, the greatest organizer in existence of religion as a trade, and imported from America revivalism, Moody and Sankey, and the like; and, finally, he accepted the dangerous aid of the Salvation Army, which revives the propaganda of early Christianity, appeals to the poor as the elect, fights capitalism in a religious way, and thus fosters an element of early Christian class antagonism, which one day may become troublesome to the well-to-do people who now find the ready money for it."[2]

THE next stage, according to the Marxian teaching, is that in which the proletarians become dominant and are in a position to determine what is right and what is wrong. They do not profess to be seeking right or justice except in a purely conventional sense, because, according to the materialistic interpretation, there is no such thing as right and justice except in a purely conventional sense. They are going to tell us what is right and what is wrong and force us to accept it; but what is right under this new régime will be what is profitable to the proletarians. What is wrong will be what is unprofitable to the proletarians. It is conceived, for example, to be against the interest of the proletarians that any one should call anything his own. Therefore they will make it wrong for any one to call anything his own. If any one does call anything his own, it will be to the interest of the proletarians for some one to dispossess him or take it away from him; therefore they will make it right to dispossess the one who pretends to any form of ownership. Again, there is no idealism about this; it is believed, however mistakenly, to be for the purely material gain to the dominant class, which, under the revolution, is the proletarian class. There is no more idealism about this than there was when the capitalists made us believe that what was profitable to them was right and what was unprofitable was wrong.

If you ask a thoroughgoing follower of Marx whether he thinks it is right to do some of the things that the Bolsheviki have done, you will not disturb him in

[1] *Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.* By Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling. Page 45. S. Sonnenschien & Co., London; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1892.

[2] Op. cit., Introduction, page xxxi.

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the least. He will merely ask: What do you mean by right? Who determines what is right and what is wrong? In Russia the Bolsheviki are going to determine what is right and what is wrong. If they decide that it is to their interest to do what they are doing, that makes it right. If any one doubts this, let him read Trotsky's "The Defence of Terrorism."[3] This is the kind of idealism which our popular bishop apparently approves, if we are permitted to interpret his language intelligently.

THE Marxian Socialists' general opposition to international war is sometimes accounted to them for righteousness. Possibly this is what the bishop had in mind when he spoke of the idealism of the Bolsheviki. The so-called pacifism of the Marxian Socialist, however, is not based on any fundamental opposition to war. He is only opposed to war between those territorial groups called nations. He advocates war between those non-territorial groups called states or classes. The advocate of class war is no more of an idealist than the advocate of international war.

There are some pacifists who, like Tolstoy, are opposed to war of any sort; who are not opposed to government as such, but opposed to all exercise of force; who are not opposed to nationalism as such, but are only opposed to nationalism when it eventuates in war. Such a pacifist is just as much opposed to class war as to international war, and to the use of force to resist government as to the use of force in support of government. There is undoubtedly a kind of idealism about this, even though it is utterly irrational and impracticable; but this kind of idealistic pacifism ought never to be confused with the materialistic, class-conscious pacifism of the Marxian Socialist who denounces international war in one breath and preaches class war in the next. Such spurious pacifism is more likely to be based on cowardice than on idealism.

As the ultimate outcome of the war of the classes, it is contended that peace will be established through the elimination of all classes except one. When the entire population is included in one class, namely, the proletariat, there can obviously be no longer any war of the classes. This argument runs parallel to one that has always been in the minds of military imperialists from Cæsar down to Napoleon and the late Kaiser. If all other nations of the earth could be conquered by one nation and brought under one great empire, there would be no such thing as international wars any more because there would be no nations left to fight among themselves. The *pax Romana* was a real thing while it lasted.

Unfortunately, this reasoning overlooks the possibility of civil war. When the whole world was under the Roman Empire, of course there could be no war between the Roman Empire and any other; but civil war was not only a possibility, it became an actuality, and civil wars are quite as bitter and as destructive as international wars. A similar idea was apparently in the minds of the German militarists before the World War. If the Kaiser could be made a sort of super-Kaiser, ruling over the entire world, of course there could be no such thing as international war any longer. There was a plausible line of reasoning which led to the conclusion that through militarism world peace would be established. The German militarists could therefore with straight faces pose as apostles of peace. They were apostles of peace in the same sense that the Bolsheviki are.

Their reasoning, of course, overlooked the fact that it might be difficult to hold a great empire together and avoid civil war. The *pax Germanica* might have been a real thing while it lasted, though the process of achieving it might be somewhat painful. Again, the process of breaking such a world empire up again into a number of territorial units would also be painful.

If the Bolsheviki could exterminate or eliminate all other classes and leave only the proletarians, there could, of course, no longer be a war between classes—at least that might be true for a time. The *pax Bolshevika* might be a real thing while it lasted, but one who believes that there is no conflict but only harmony of interests among all proletarians must be rather naïve.

The history of efforts to eliminate war by conquest and the elimination of all ruling groups except the one that is victorious does not lend much support to the theory that the *pax Bolshevika* would endure for a long time or that it would be proof against the conflict of interests among the various elements that must necessarily be included under the term proletarian.

The fact is that the United States is one country that has a very definite and practicable, and at the same time a very beautiful ideal before it—an ideal that is vastly finer, more just, more righteous, and withal more easily attainable than anything of which any Socialist ever dreamed. In the pursuit of this ideal we are actually in this country achieving an economic revolution which, in the most literal possible sense, is the exact realization of the rule, "He that would be great among you, let him be your servant." Not only that, but we are actually working out in this country at the present time the only economic revolution in the world—at least the only one that amounts to a hill of beans. Moreover, this revolution is being brought about without any help whatsoever from the professional reformers or the preachers of purely emotional righteousness. It is being brought about by the schoolma'ams and the business men primarily, though everybody who does really good and honest work in any field of useful endeavor and who thinks clearly and votes sanely has his part in it.

JUST what is going on in this country at the present time? We are approaching equality of prosperity more rapidly than most people realize. What is equally important, we are working out this diffusion of prosperity for all classes without surrendering the principle of liberty which is embodied in modern democratic institutions.

It is, of course, deplorable that we cannot do a number of other things at the same time. The writer wishes that we could also lead the other countries in the fine arts, even in the arts of dirt and display which some particularly frank mediævalists seem to prefer to anything modern.

We must, however, content ourselves with such arts and graces as can be cultivated by busy people.

The amazing material prosperity that is coming to this country through the pursuit of the noble ideal of equality under liberty, and our failure to develop the arts of leisure, are deceiving many superficial observers into believing that our ideals are themselves materialistic. But this prosperity is coming to us precisely because our ideals are not materialistic.

All these things are being added unto us precisely because we are seeking the kingdom of God and his righteousness, as they are always added and must of logical necessity be added unto any nation that seeks whole-heartedly those ideals of justice that are the very essence of the kingdom of God.

What this coming revolution is the author will explain in articles to be published in later issues

[3] The Labour Publishing Company, Ltd., London, 1921.

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Signs of Drought

By ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

Once there was a very popular song which ran, "The Bowery, the Bowery, I'll never go there any more." Those who go there now will see other sights than those witnessed by the singer who made tuneful his remorse. And there is more than one "Bowery" in the United States

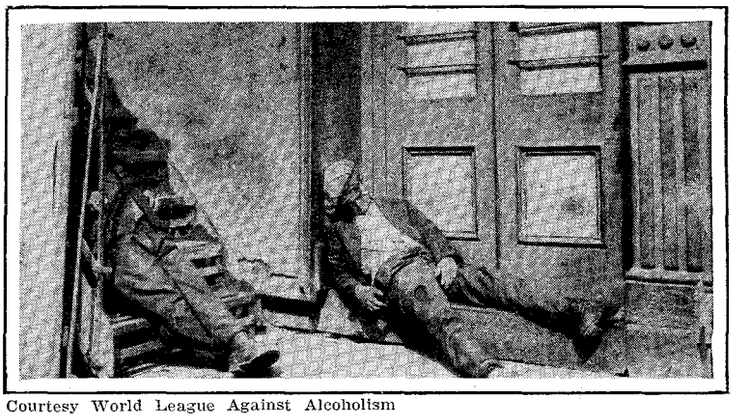
IN my last three articles I painted the seamy side of prohibition in the East. This is a true picture, but it is not the whole panorama. In pointing out the failures of prohibition we must not overlook its successes.

There are two things that I would ask my readers to remember at this place in the series. One is that prohibition cannot be judged by the East alone. Later on in these articles I will tell of my investigations farther west. To be sure, I discovered flagrant violations of the law there as well, but I also found areas where effective enforcement prevailed. In these sections prohibition is an actual fact for the great majority of people. That is not to say that there are any completely dry spots, but one would hardly expect that. No law receives one hundred per cent obedience.

The other point which it is necessary to consider to get a true view of the broad question of prohibition is: I am an investigator, and I went about looking for violations of this law; naturally, I found them. My narrative of experiences is accurate of conditions as they exist, but it is not the picture that presents itself to the citizen occupied in the general business of life. It is my intention to relate in future articles the further results of my investigations in the cities I visited, but, in all fairness, I must interrupt the series at this point to put down my belief that there are many folks in all walks of life, both young and old, who are living up to the ideal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

I find many more young men now in whose lives drink plays no part than I did before prohibition. This statement does not apply to the fraternity, "fast stepping" set, but only to that much larger group, those young people who have not the money for higher education or idleness in their youth and who are much engaged in the daily routine of making a living.

The effect of prohibition on the bringing up of children is sure to become more and more noticeable during the next few years. Formerly almost all of the young children came in some sort of contact with the open legalized corner saloons, even if it were only to walk by them. Now only a very few know anything about a saloon. Children of the poor used to carry father's can to the saloon and bring it back full of beer. There is no more of this. The benefits of prohibition, I believe, will show clearly in the next generation, and may very probably offset the accompanying evils of the law which are so much in evidence now.



Courtesy World League Against Alcoholism

A reminder of the old Bowery

It is true that certain classes of youth are now violating the law. I intend to devote an article to the drinking conditions in the colleges. But we should remember that youth is always breaking out in some way and violating some law just because it is a law. There is no doubt that the added interest of young people in drinking as being smart is a serious problem, but indications seem to show that the peak of this interest has been reached. It is probable that "the smart thing" will soon be something else. I find little opinion to substantiate any belief that the majority of the next generation is going to demand intoxicating liquors.

I know that there are more homes now where there is entire sobriety, where the children are better cared for, where the living conditions are on a higher plane, and where there is a nest-egg in the bank as protection against ill luck and for better rearing of the coming generation.

The life of one of my friends has been transformed by prohibition. He is a designer of quite exceptional ability. Before prohibition his life was a failure and his home was not worthy of that name. His addiction to drink prevented him from holding a job and receiving a steady income. When he was employed, his wife rarely got any appreciable portion of his salary. Time after time her hopes would be raised—she would think that at last he was going to make good and provide a decent home for herself and their little boy. Then he would blast all her expectations and "blow in" his pay check at some saloon. For two or three days she would see nothing of him, and then he would appear unshaven, unkempt, physically sick, without a job, and altogether a dilapidated piece of humanity. Loyalty and necessity forced her to all manner of money earning to keep herself and her boy alive and to provide for the leisure time of her husband while he was recovering from his drinking bout and trying to get back in condition to apply for another position. This occurred regularly once or twice a month, keeping the whole family in a state of physical and mental misery. The atmosphere which surrounded the boy and the sights which met his eyes were certainly a baneful influence on his moral upbringing.

I have been in intimate touch with the family for the past eight years, and can testify to the remarkable change wrought in the man since prohibition. Whether it was the increased price of liquor, its wretched quality, or what, I do not know, but I am sure that he completely gave up drinking. On only two occasions did he slip back into his old ways, and they were over three years ago. Now he owns his own business, has bought a house and established his family in healthy and pleasant surroundings. His home life is almost ideal. His wife is extremely happy in his transformation and in their solid financial condition. There is certainly much greater hope for the growing boy now that he has the physical necessities, wholesome atmosphere, and parental love and care than there was formerly.

One cannot prove anything about pro-

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hibition by citing individual instances, but without a shadow of a doubt there are many men, women, and children throughout the country who have been benefited as were these friends of whom I write.

Thomas N. Carver, Professor of Economics in Harvard University, said recently: "Prior to prohibition a great deal of what might have been saved for investment was wasted in drink. Instead of the prohibition system being discriminatory against the workman, it discriminates in his favor. Instead of complaining against prohibition, he ought to be on his knees thanking God for its protection."

The New York State Board of Charities credits prohibition as materially helping in the reduction of dependent youths in the State by 3,238. The annual report, issued recently, says that the conditions of the homes of the poorer people have been much improved by the dry law, and consequently there is much less dependency.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reports that the cases coming under its jurisdiction have fallen from 47.7 per cent in 1916 to 21.9 (over half) in 1924. There was an increase for two years after the phenomenal drop of two-thirds following the first year of prohibition, but the year 1924 shows the turn of the graph downward again. Last year shows a decrease over 1923.

The Boston Family Welfare Association finds a great reduction in the cases of destitution caused by drink, as does the Society for Organized Charity in Providence, Rhode Island.

I interviewed Mr. W. H. Matthews, Director of Family Welfare for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York City. He said: "There has been very little home-breaking caused by booze in comparison to what we saw before prohibition. I questioned thirty of my visitors who spend all their days visiting the homes of the poor. At first they were very pessimistic about the effects of prohibition. They told of the bootlegging that had come under their notice, the home stills, etc., but after that they all had individual stories to tell of the good that had been done by the dry law. They spoke of the homes that they had seen before prohibition and the improved conditions now. I, myself, notice changes. During unemployment periods we used to notice the effect of liquor on most of those applying here for aid. During the unemployment crisis of this last winter I talked to hundreds of men applying for help, and I very rarely saw any signs of liquor drinking. Of course this may be due to the expensiveness of whisky by the glass now. Many of them have said to me: 'I can't pay a dollar a drink for something I used to get for twenty cents, especially when I am afraid it might be poison stuff.' The thing that the poor mind most about the law, I think, is that they know the rich have liquor while the poor are deprived of it. They know of the open violations among the people who can afford to pay the price, and they resent that more than anything else."

Mr. Matthews favors an amendment to permit light wines and beer. His opinions cannot be discounted, therefore, on account of prohibition sympathies.

Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction of New York City, says that the number of women inmates in the city's penal institutions has been reduced nearly fifty per cent during the past five years. The average daily number of women inmates in the city's institutions during the ten-year period from 1909 to 1919 was 743. During the past five years the average has been 374. The average number of men in the same institutions was 3,953 for the first ten-year period, and fell to 3,410 for the five-year period under prohibition.

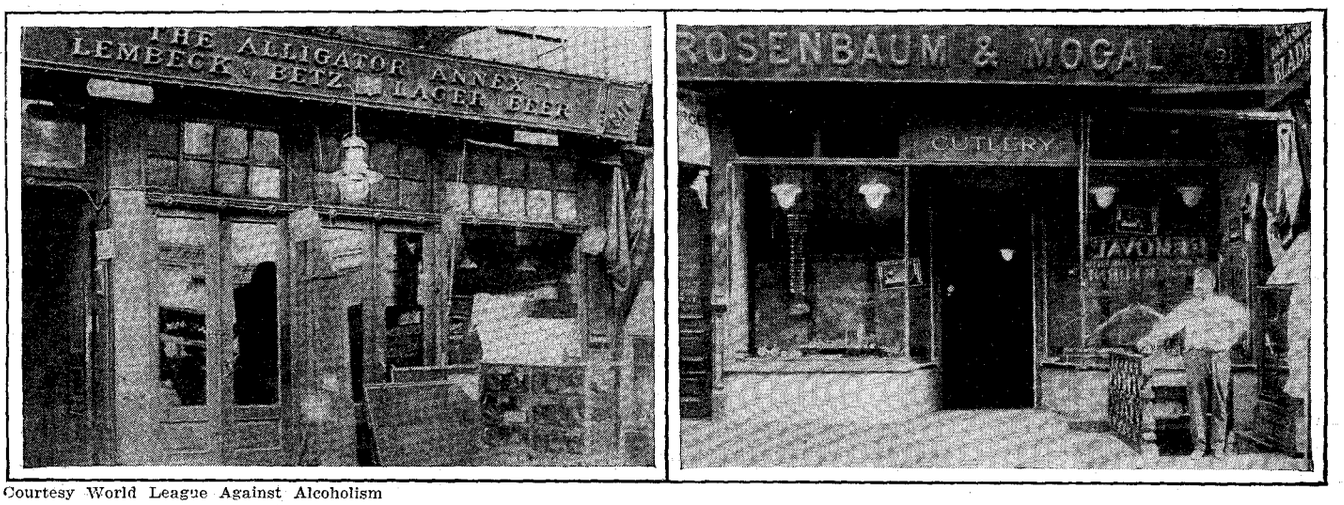
While the story of enforcement in New York City, told three weeks ago, is a truthful one, it is also a fact that it is much harder for the ordinary citizen to get liquor or to meet with his friends for a sociable drink than it was in the old days. For those who do not "know the ropes" of the bootleg places (and these, I believe, are in the large majority) the purchase of liquor is not easy. When the ease and convenience of obtaining a commodity is lessened, the trade in that commodity is bound to fall off among those to whom it is not a necessity or a habit.

Then, too, many who would drink intoxicating liquors for the sport of it are now being frightened away by the growing knowledge of the poisonous quality of much of the bootleg hooch.

Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly Commissioner of Health of New York City, and now at the School of Medicine of Columbia University, said to me: "The general mass of disease has been markedly reduced since 1919, and I am quite sure that it was largely due to prohibition. We used to have at least 600 deaths from alcoholism every year in New York. The year after prohibition it fell to one-tenth of that number—a low level which had never been reached before."

To illustrate the comparative importance of deaths from alcoholism, Dr. Emerson said: "People don't know of the danger of alcoholism. Smallpox is something that every one knows of and fears, but we seldom have a death in New York City from smallpox. There have been years when there has not been a single death so caused; but there are always scores of deaths from alcoholism.

"Alcohol," he said, "is of the same series as chloroform and ether. They are often used together. They release the levels of control. Each one shades from the top down. In every instance they



Courtesy World League Against Alcoholism

This old "Alligator Saloon" was a disreputable place; but since prohibition it has been renovated and turned into a cutlery store

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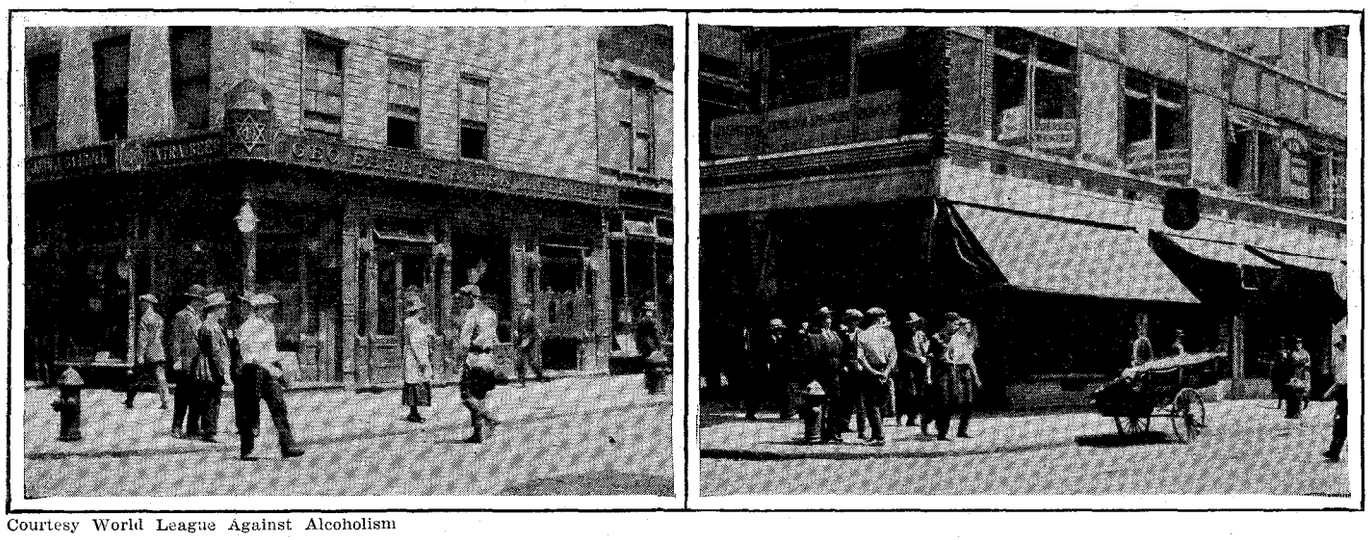

Courtesy World League Against Alcoholism

This old street-corner saloon has been replaced by the Blue Bird Restaurant and a soft-drink stand. The upper stories of the new building are all occupied

accomplish their results by depressing some function. Alcohol may at times be a very useful drug, but it is a depressant, and not a stimulant. It has never been shown to be a stimulant. In every test the non-alcoholic beats the alcoholic."

Dr. Emerson distributed to all his medical students the following fourteen points about alcohol:

1. Alcohol is a cause of death.
2. Alcohol is a cause of primary disease.
3. Alcohol causes disabilities through inheritance.
4. Alcohol lowers resistance to infection.
5. Alcohol increases susceptibility to poison from heavy metals.
6. Alcohol increases mortality rate of infections.
7. Alcohol increases the severity, complications, and time of recovery from industrial accidents.
8. Alcohol increases the prevalence of venereal disease.
9. Alcohol increases the general morbidity and mortality from other diseases than those due directly to the use of alcohol.
10. Alcohol shortens the span of life.
11. Alcohol is a depressant drug, a protoplasmic poison.
12. Alcohol delays and renders inaccurate neuro-muscular reactions.
13. Alcohol reduces judgment, discrimination, endurance, and precision of action.
14. Alcohol reduces consumption of milk in the United States.

Dr. Emerson went on to say: "From five to ten per cent of the income of wage-earners getting $1,200 a year or less used to go for the purchase of alcoholic beverages. Cutting off this expenditure certainly means that this money now goes for women and children's clothing and food, which means better health for them."

An examination of the graphs representing the deaths from alcoholism, cirrhosis of the liver, and other problems upon which prohibition would have a bearing disclosed the following general tendencies: Before prohibition the trend was gradually downward. Then with the year following the enactment of the dry law came sharp drops, in many cases reaching low levels never before attained. Since that time there has been marked rises in the graphs. Usually, however, the upward curves do not reach the former peaks. Dr. Emerson believes that the curves have now reached their top limit and that year by year the curve will be seen to fall. He said: "It is what happens in everything. After a drastic improvement there is always a slump, and then it gradually works itself back to the improved state again."

Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, head of the Life Extension Institute of New York City, confirms this by his statement: "It will be observed that the first reaction to prohibition was to reduce the death rate from alcoholism to about one-fifth of that of pre-prohibition days. As various ways were found to market substitutes for conventional alcoholic beverages the death rate began to rise slightly; but it is now about one-half of what it was before prohibition, and in the first quarter of 1924, according to life insurance reports, it is again going down."

We no longer see corner saloon after corner saloon with the swinging doors opening inward for streams of workingmen and outward for reeling drunks. It is true that there are saloons still in existence, but nowhere near as many, and few which are visible and open to the uninitiated. It is also true that there are multitudes of "speak-easies" and restaurants selling on the sly, but the volume of their sales cannot be as large as that of the open saloon and promiscuous hotel selling.

When the liquor business was lawfully organized, there were 1,092 breweries, 236 distilleries, and about 200,000 saloons. In those days liquor was widely advertised. Its selling-places had blazoning electric signs to attract customers to the bright, cheery interiors. Now that the trade is an outlawed one, the advertising, except by word of mouth, has been done away with and the interiors are bare, dark, and dreary. The fixtures are temporary, to provide for quick movings and small losses if confiscated. An underground traffic of considerable extent does exist, as we are discovering in these articles, but any business which must operate in hidden places and by subterfuge cannot reach the volume of the former wide-open, well-advertised saloon.

Cigar stores, fruit stands, and gas-filling stations now take the places of the many open saloons which were formerly in evidence in almost every business block.

The old Bowery in New York City used to be dotted with saloons. The street folk and the whole environment showed all the degrading effects of over-indulgence in intoxicants. The contrast to-day is a remarkable one. Practically all of the saloons have gone; one is bound to admit the soberness and alertness of the people on the street; and the general appearance of things is more healthy, clean, and prosperous.

"The Bowery" was once the worst spot in New York for crime, immorality, drunkenness, and generally filthy environment. Its name became a catchword for toughness and iniquity. Located between Chatham and Cooper Squares, just west of the New York Ghetto and just east of "Little Italy," its inhabitants were the scum of all nationalities. All human derelicts in New York seemed to drift there—to Mike McGurk's Suicide Hall, to Nigger Mike's place, to the old Kelly Saloon, or one of the Alligator Saloons.

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Forty years ago there were one hundred saloons on this thoroughfare, which is less than a mile long. Conditions improved somewhat by 1916, but there were still forty-four saloons and terrible sanitary conditions still prevailed. I was unable to find more than seven places selling liquor at the present time. And the changed appearance of the street, the buildings, and the people is as different as night is from day.

Many saloons have become lunchrooms, hardware stores, and hat shops. The quality of merchandise displayed in the windows is of a grade that never would have sold on the Bowery in the old days. The prosperity seems to be actual, or the storekeepers would not stock such expensive goods. The dirty old lodging-houses have given way to ones of much better appearance and cleanliness. They cost more, but the sober man will not tolerate the filth that a drunkard would. The vice which was linked with the Bowery all centered around the saloon. With the hub gone, conditions naturally improved.

Next week I will continue the general subject of this article and then tell how the Prohibition Law was enacted. The following week I shall continue the report of my investigations in New Jersey, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh.

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND LESTER PEARSON

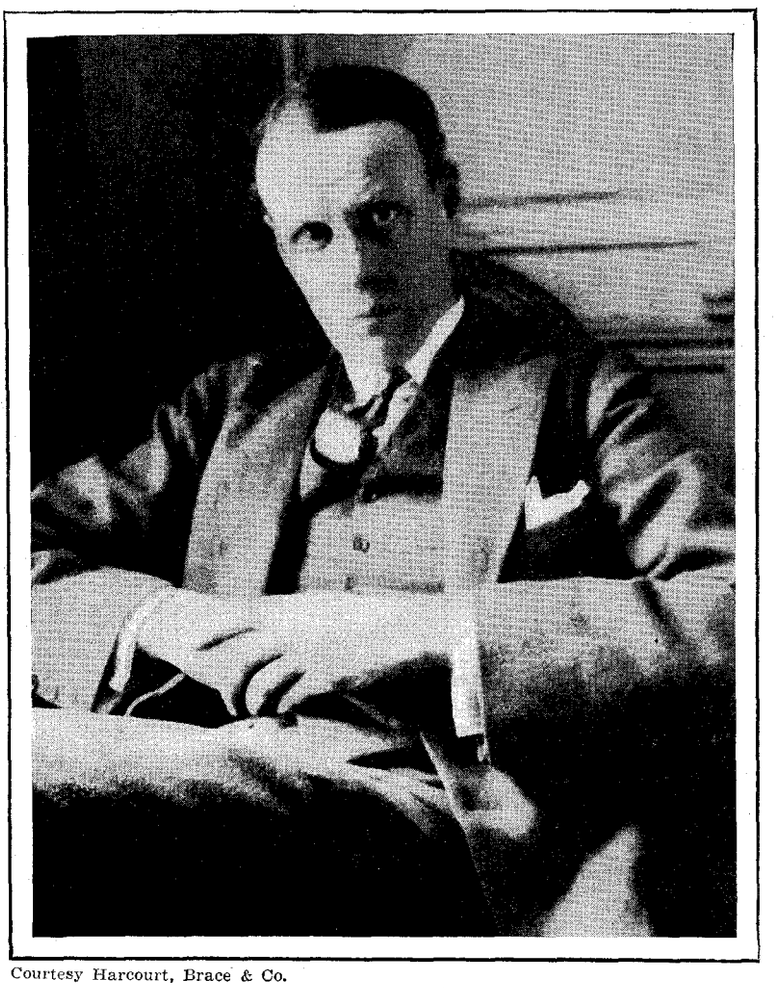
Babbitting the Doctors

A Review by R. D. TOWNSEND

SINCLAIR LEWIS gives us in his "Arrowsmith" [1] cross-sections and dissections of medical science, bacteriology, and chemical research. Stuart Sherman, in the best review of the book I have seen, describes Lewis as a kind of literary marksman, "his means seek his ends like bullets." Machine-gun bullets, then, in this case, and hundreds of volleys of them. If the firing had not been so heavy, one might more easily reckon up the extent of slaughter and injuries. If we compare the book with Bernard Shaw's play "The Doctor's Dilemma," we shall miss Shaw's delicate satire and saucy unreason and find instead facts and technical knowledge enough almost (but not quite) to sink the ship. Lewis gives us everything, everything; he even gives us, but only in a few lines, one fair specimen of what is to many of us the best-known type of doctor—the conscientious, intelligent, general practitioner, too busy saving life and health to engage in research, but always reading, observing, and learning. But, having saved the cause of fairness by including this meager recognition of that which is so largely typical of the profession, the author unsparingly—and, oh, how extensively!—photographs faddists, notoriety hounds, ignoramuses, smooth self-seekers, polished humbugs, health officers who know more about politics than medicine, members of endowed institutes in which sycophancy and jealousy are active. Most distinctively of all among these sharply drawn figures stands out the worn face of Max Gottlieb, German immunologist, whose soul burns with ardor for science as science, who cares little for men or glory, but everything for proof irrefutable, painfully verified, of ultimate facts.

Among these types and theories strives Martin Arrowsmith, imbued while a raw medical student by Gottlieb with passionate love of science. Martin is impetuous, reckless, ignorant of literature, art, and society. He drinks, he gets engaged to two girls at once, he quarrels with his patients and his fellow-doctors, he rages against fate and poverty, he is impossible socially. But always he remembers Gottlieb and the prayer of the scientist: "God give me a quiet and relentless anger against all pretense and all pretentious work and all work left slack and unfinished. God give me a restlessness whereby I may neither sleep nor accept praise till my observed results equal my calculated results or in pious glee I discover and assault my error."

In time Martin, after failure as a doctor, acquires prestige in research, is appalled to learn that his one discovery of moment is a rediscovery, yet pushes the work further than the original, and is given the chance to try out the new serum at an island infected by bubonic



Courtesy Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Sinclair Lewis

[1] Arrowsmith. By Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

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plague. His wife dies. His colleague protests against treating part and not all of the cases in order to get a scientific test of the effect. Martin throws up his hands and marries a rich woman, who drags him into society. He revolts, and is finally left somewhere out in the wilds with an equally tumultuous fellow-scientist earning a bare living by routine scientific work and devoting every minute possible to experimental research in pure science.

It must be left to the doctors to say whether the scientific side of this strange romance—for romance in a way it is—is accurate and fair-minded. Mr. Lewis had the benefit of expert advice from his friend Dr. De Kruif, and his own boyhood as a doctor's son and doctor's grandson gave him the professional atmosphere which he has so skillfully reproduced in "Main Street" as well as in "Arrowsmith." Probably most readers would like the new story better if it had some thousand fewer technical terms, and was thereby reduced to ordinary length. Mr. Lewis has made a thorough job of his exposition, but to the injury of proportion and construction.

Looking at "Arrowsmith" as a novel of life and character, I see one thing in which it stands pre-eminently above "Main Street" and "Babbitt." For the first time, barring some possible exceptions in his pre-"Main Street" novels, Mr. Lewis has depicted a woman the reader thoroughly likes. Leora, Martin's first wife, is a fine piece of creative work. She is spunky, faithful, authentically feminine, and human. She tells Martin before she marries him: "I guess you're pretty selfish. But I don't care. You're mine." She stands up to him when he is raving mad; she comforts him when he is despairing; she forgives him—and Heaven knows he needs forgiveness; she pokes fun at him; she follows him around like a little dog, as she says herself. She was probably the only woman in the world who could put up with him, and it was because she knew all his defects and still loved him. Long after some of us have forgotten the medical side of this book we shall recall Leora with sympathy and approval.

It may be that Sinclair Lewis is progressing in human sympathy. Was there any one in "Main Street" who was likable? We doubt it. In "Babbitt" one did have a sneaking kind of liking for the redoubtable George F., but for no one else. In "Arrowsmith" we more than like Leora; we alternately curse and sympathize with Martin; we even admire in a remote arid way the austere Gottlieb.

Three Plays of the Season

Reviewed by MONTROSE J. MOSES

A DELIGHTFUL preface has been written by Theresa Helburn for the acting version of Molnar's "The Guardsman,"[1] which has just been published. This brilliant comedy, bordering between satirical farce and romance, between reality and fancy, was given in a New York theater some years ago and was a complete failure. Now it is one of the season's successes by reason of the Theatre Guild's attack of the problem of presentation. Miss Helburn's preface is an excellent treatise on how a foreign play—a Franz Molnar Viennese atmosphere—has been handled for American consumption. As a play "The Guardsman" has suavity; it leaves the audience in delightful speculation as to how far an artistic wife recognizes her jealous husband who tries in presumable disguise to make her unfaithful. It reads fairly well, but it acts excellently under the dexterity of Miss Lynn Fontanne and Mr. Alfred Lunt.

Another of the season's successes has been "The Firebrand,"[2] by Edwin Justus Mayer. It now appears in book form. It is a comedy in the romantic spirit, centered about the character of Benvenuto Cellini, a rôle played by Joseph Schildkraut. The author confesses that there is no documental accuracy about the plot. The dialogue is written with dash, humor, and poetry, showing Cellini as a most attractive mocker. With all its satire of a past age, it is a comedy that will appeal to the *tempo* of the present.

In "Old English"[3] John Galsworthy is true to his usual form. The play deals with a family, a social condition, and is a mixture of eccentric character and passing atmosphere. Those who have read "The Forsyte Saga" and the author's latest novel, "The White Monkey," will perhaps see in this newest play all those elements which proclaim Mr. Galsworthy fundamentally a novelist interested in those finer details which cannot be allowed to clog drama. "Old English" is a man of the old school,

[1] The Guardsman. By Franz Molnar. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

[2] The Firebrand. By Edwin Justus Mayer. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

[3] Old English. By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

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passing away in England, and the slim plot on which his character hinges affords much amusement, many earmarks of the old sentimentality, and a pathetic ending. It is a play of old age, with a sprinkling of youth around, and is now being played in New York with George Arliss in the title rôle.

The New Books

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

THE SHORT STORY'S MUTATIONS FROM PETRONIUS TO PAUL MORAND. By Frances Newman. B. W. Huebsch, New York. $2.50.

This is a selection of about fifteen short stories, covering the long range of time suggested in the title. That is nothing new; there are scores of books containing selections of short stories. The wonderful thing is Miss Newman's part; her explanations and interludes. After reading them, one's head aches at so much learning. The jacket blurb says that James Branch Cabell thinks that the author is one of the most opulently gifted "of all the younger women now publishing in America."

Mr. Cabell understates it. She shows so much erudition, so many hundreds of authors and their works are casually yet knowingly alluded to and put in their pigeonholes, such extraordinarily wide reading is indicated—that it is all stupendous. The blue-stockings, Edna Earle, the profound heroine of "St. Elmo," and all the other scholarly ladies of history are nowhere. The only person who could understand our bewilderment, as we read Miss Newman's chapters, would be that New Zealander who (in Mark Twain's story) came suddenly to Yale and attended a faculty luncheon. In hasty preparation, each professor had spent the morning reading encyclopædia articles about New Zealand, so that the visitor confessed himself a mere ignoramus about his own country, compared with the prodigies before him.

We quote: "But Frédéric Chopin, nuance, cadence, apoggiatura—there you have it. *En amour, les vieux fous.* . . . Listen to Rochefoucauld! And Montaigne has said. . . . And Pascal has added. . . . As for Stendhal, Flaubert, Nietzsche, Edgar Saltus, Balzac, Gautier, Dostoievsky, Rabelais, Maupassant, Anatole France, Bourget, Turgenev, Verlaine, Renan, Walter Pater, Landor, Cardinal Newman, and the Brothers Goncourt. . . ."

To be frank, this is from Bert Leston Taylor's parody of "Painted Veils." But any one who dips into "The Short Story's Mutations" will understand why it is appropriately quoted here. And they laugh, do some of the modern writers, at

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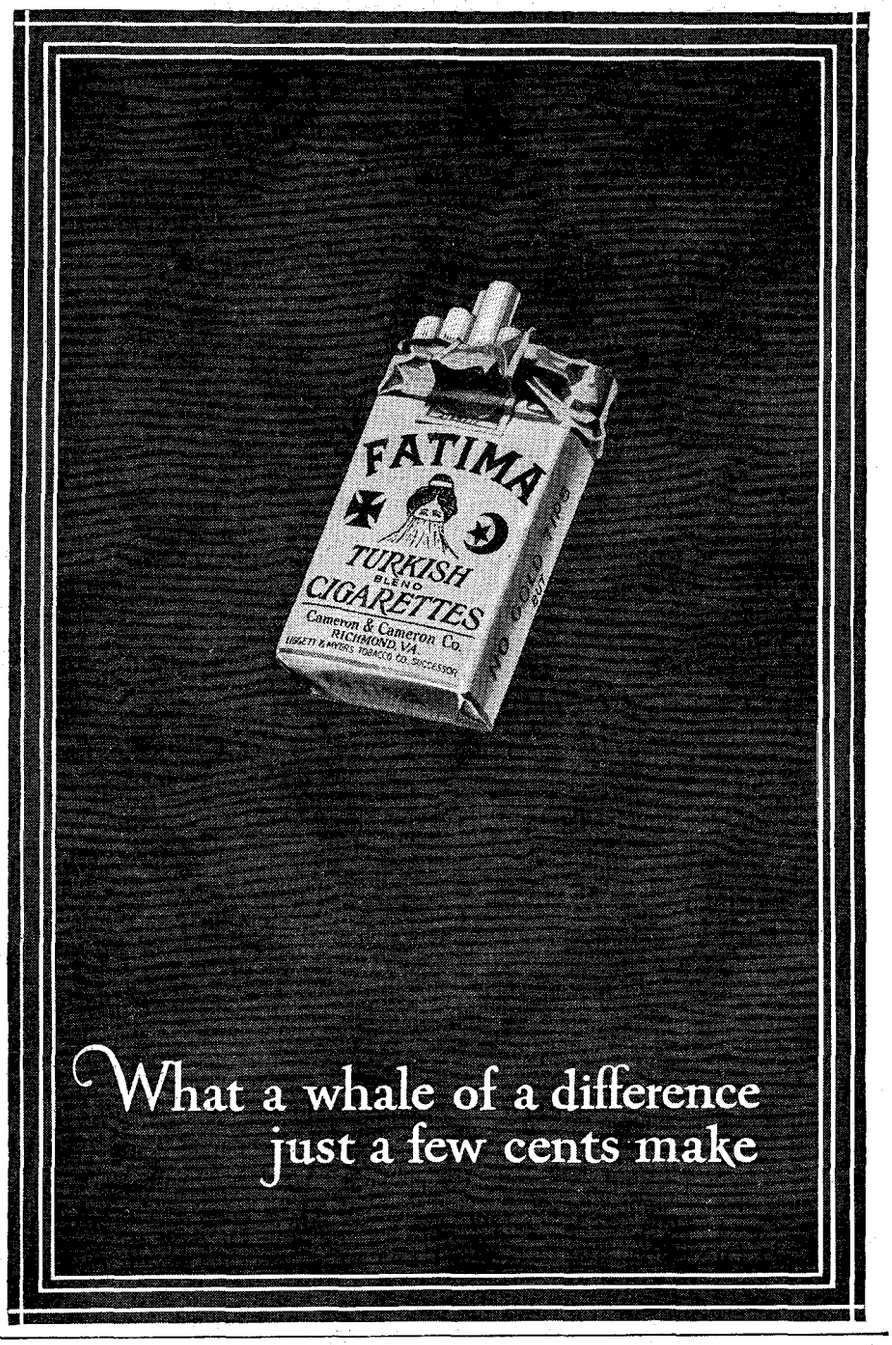

the "pomposity" and "pedantry" of the Victorians!

FICTION

THE CONSTANT NYMPH. By Margaret Kennedy. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $2.

This novel, by a new writer, is said to be now a "best-seller" in England. It has in fact a fresh savor or accent rather than a fresh theme or method. It reports the old case of the world of genius *versus* the world of every-day life and character. It is based on the old assumption that genius is necessarily irresponsible and charming, and virtue necessarily stodgy if not hypocritical. Granting the assumption, conceding the genius, hypothecating the stodginess, we find here an uncommonly readable and perhaps a moving tale. We say perhaps because, taken on its own ground, it hardly lives up to promise. In a living fiction the people grow on us, they proceed steadily from the general to the particular, from type to personality. Here the process is the other way round. Sanger, the first of the two British musical geniuses, may stand; but death takes him off soon after our first glimpse of him—and a great deal of effective hearsay. But Lewis Dodd, the second, does not wear well. He is too obviously "railroaded" into marriage with the handsome and conventional and extremely British Florence. From that moment he becomes a figure in a Wellsian (or even Hutchinsonian) parable. And as he becomes unreal, our really central figure, little Tessa, the constant nymph, has to become shadowy also—and her strong feminine aura, so personal and so thrillingly visible at the outset, has to fade and fade—and her final passing becomes hardly more than a pathetic item, instead of the tragic fulfillment towards which the whole action has seemed to move.

THE WIFE-SHIP WOMAN. By Hugh Pendexter. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $2.

There is one point in which most modern writers of historical fiction excel Sir Walter Scott: the art of getting started. But Mr. Hugh Pendexter in "The Wife-Ship Woman" is not of their number. His first chapters are clogged with historic fact and explanation to the point of discouragement; a heavy-footed opening which really belies the pace later attained. The novel deals with a picturesque period and setting, that of the early rivalries of France and England along the southern reaches of the Mississippi. Bienville figures in it importantly; the hero is an English spy, the heroine a mysterious French lady who arrives among the commonest of women on a wife-ship; there are flights and fights and Indians and continuous adventure, and a happy ending.

By the Way

PEOPLE who have difficulty in voicing the *h* in certain words may derive comfort from the following passage in a recently published book called "Good Speech:"

"Words beginning with *wh* are variously pronounced. The spelling is misleading; once it was not *wh* but *hw*, and many good speakers pronounce *hw, i. e.*, they utter an *h* sound before the voiced *w;* this is generally recommended by teachers of diction. But there are many educated speakers who do not utter this *h*, and who make no distinction between 'which' and 'witch.'"

"The old ones are the best"—from "Judge," 1903:

Casey—"Riley, ye owe me an apology—ye called me a liar."

Riley—"Yure a liar—Oi didn't."

"Well, it's all right, thin, an' ye don't owe me an apology."

For the next ten years or so, according to "American Shipping," mines laid in deep water in the North Sea will cause unpleasant qualms to ship captains sailing those waters. "Thousands of mines were laid in deep water during the war, and now the time has come when the mooring cables are beginning to rust through, with the result that the mines are breaking loose and coming to the surface." Sixty thousand American mines were laid, it seems, between Bergen and the Orkney Islands to shut in the German submarines, and of these only about forty thousand have been

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fished up, so that loose mines may be expected to appear from time to time.

From "Judge:"

When a man's poor he has to live the simple life and when he's rich the doctor orders him to.

We offer the name of John Couchois Wright as runner-up in the "Nation's" prize poem contest. Here is his poem:

COLD, CLAMMY INDIANS

There have been cold mornings in Michigan this winter;
Very cold mornings in Michigan and in New York State.
Sometimes it has been ten degrees below zero, and again twenty,
With clouds gathering above and seagulls flecking the sky like aeroplanes bombing super-dreadnaughts.
There have been very cold mornings in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and in the Dominion of Canada.
There are also very cold Indians in Michigan—
Very cold, clammy Indians, in Michigan and in the States of Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico—since prohibition.
There used to be hot Indians in Michigan,
And very hot ones in New York, New Hampshire, Virginia, and Kentucky.
For hundreds of years, ever since C. Columbus made his famous voyage of discovery, there were hot Indians in these places—
So hot indeed that they wilted and sold Manhattan for a bottle of rum;
And hotter still when the white people took more land from them without paying for it, in Ohio, Florida, California, Oregon, and on the lake-shore front of Chicago.
But that was long, long ago, many moons before A. Volstead and the Eighteenth Amendment.
Now the Indians and their squaws and their papooses are cold in Michigan, and in Milwaukee and in Boston and in Philadelphia;
As cold as a thinly clad, purple-colored girl, with a skin you love to touch, lying stark on a peak in Switzerland,
As Napoleon Bonaparte marched to Moscow;
As cold as persons who have worked crossword puzzles and written prize poems, in Chicago, Labrador, New Zealand, Yucatan, and Australia,
And have failed to win even honorable mention in magazines in Honolulu, San Francisco, San Antonio, Los Angeles, and in the Canary Islands.
Yes, we have had cold mornings in Michigan this winter.

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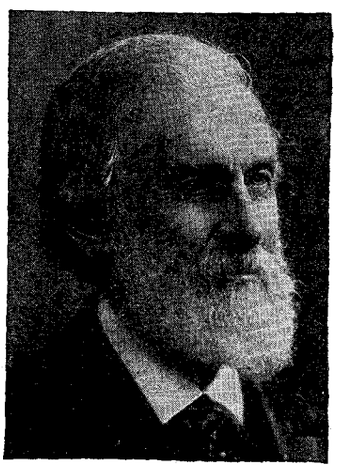

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Speculation, Good and Bad

By WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

THERE is a little bit of the fever of speculation in every live human being, sometimes burning hot, sometimes low. The problem is how to control this fever so that it will not consume the financial body. The problem is a complicated one because many a proposal which is in reality a speculation masquerades as an investment, and we, by the wiles of a clever salesman or the advice of a duped friend, our secondary defenses of logic and clear thinking momentarily overcome, take a chance, and in eleven cases out of ten, to use extreme mathematics, lose.

There are all degrees and grades of speculation, from the obvious wildcat gamble to the hopeful new company, honestly

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conceived and operated by good men, which, whether doomed to failure or to wealth, is necessarily for the investor at the outset a speculation. Of course, it is true that unless somebody speculated some time, in the sense of putting capital into untried ventures that might or might not have a future, business would be at a standstill. Innumerable examples come to mind, and each of us doubtless can draw on his own experience for more. Yet if we examine each proposition carefully, we can discover whether it is constructed on the foundations without which no concern can succeed.

To illustrate this kind of speculation, consider the following. A fertile-minded inventor whose devices had in many cases made money for himself and others hit upon a method of packing tea for restaurant and hotel use which seemed much better than the individual tea-sacks now in common use. He endeavored to form a corporation to manufacture and distribute this device. Fortunately, the corporation died a-borning, but had it been started it would have been a wonderful example of a company beginning wrong. For the proposal was to "get some capital," establish offices and an organization, before it had been shown whether the device would "take;" before it had been discovered whether or not it could be distributed through existing distribution agencies; before, in short, any work had been done beyond that of the inventing and the ascertaining of production costs. Shareholders in this enterprise would have had their money used, not as partnership funds in a going concern, but in preliminary work which should have been financed by those whose idea it was—by people who frankly realized the speculative, the *honestly speculative*, character of the undertaking. The primary risk had to be assumed by some one; it should have been assumed by men realizing that it was a risk.

Yet the promoters characterized their stock as an investment, and, thanks rather to their ignorance than to their lack of business morality, sincerely believed it to be such.

This is, perhaps, typical of thousands of schemes now afoot. So far as the average investor, or even the average speculator, is concerned, the soundest advice is, "Keep out." The initial money needed to give a business a chance to start should be found by those who are starting it—preferably out of earnings from operations on a small scale. I believe that this is the history of Ford, of Dennison's, of scores of first-rate American concerns.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, who has

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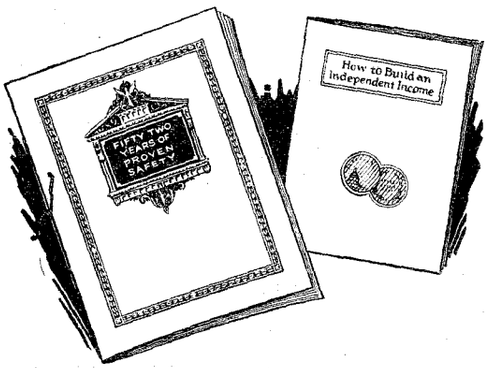

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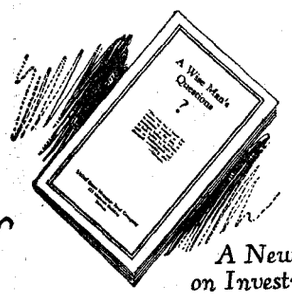

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Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

considerable repute as an astute and justifiably rich man, once stated that he had never put any money into any business except the mining business. I suppose he excepted from this statement what would be considered as investment stocks and bonds. He meant that he was willing to take the ordinary risks that accompany new ventures only when they were to be incurred in a field in which he was familiar. To buy stock in a new enterprise in any other field would be, to him and for him, a speculation.

The sharp contrast between the speculator and the investor has often been defined. In a recent newspaper article a financial writer gives it a fresh turn, thus:

"Speculators who trade from day to day in stocks look upon the issues they buy as mere counters or numbers. They simply want to play where the crowd is playing. Their purpose in buying is solely to sell to some one else higher up. If all transactions in stocks were confined to this kind of operation, the average speculator would have to lose. Every time one buys or sells there is a commission to the broker. In addition, where he sells there is a tax. It costs $54 to buy and sell 100 shares of stock selling above 100, par value of which is 100. This is the 'kitty.' The 'kitty' is always working. Win, lose, or draw, one has to pay one's commission and taxes.

"The attitude of the investor in stocks is entirely different. He buys a security because he believes that the values behind it are greater than the selling price of the stock. His experience has taught him that if he can select securities which are intrinsically worth more than they are selling for, eventually he will see them advance in price. In the meantime he derives a very satisfactory income from his purchases. Very likely, if he believes in the concern in which he has invested and its management and the future of its business, he will not sell at any price, but merely keep the stock as a permanent investment, as a repository for a portion of his capital."

The word speculation, as applied to financial transactions, possesses an ulterior significance. One dictionary says that to speculate is to buy with a view to a rise in price. Surely, if this is the only reason for buying, speculation is dangerous. But at the risk of being momentarily misunderstood, I want to point out that a certain speculative sense is a very good thing to have.

To put it in a word, is it or is it not bad business to purchase a good thing which may very well increase in value? Is it speculation to buy income-producing

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real estate so located as to warrant the belief that population growth will swell values? Is it speculation to buy the stock of a corporation of high standing, with a good dividend record, and with every prospect of an increase in worth?

True, speculation enters into these cases, but in no case is speculation the prime motive; or, if it is, the determining, overbalancing factor in making a decision is the fact that the securities are in the investment class.

It is, of course, sheer speculation to put money where there is no real value merely because of the belief that the stock market—and perhaps it is an artificial market—will rise. It is sheer speculation to buy, whether borrowing in order to buy or not, in the expectation that the bull movement will carry up your stock a sufficient number of points to make a decent profit. It is also speculation to sell stock just because it has advanced, unless you are sure, or reasonably sure, that it is no longer of value to hold. Speculation assumes many shapes, but it can always be identified by the preponderating element of change, by the reliance on unknown, guessed-at conditions.

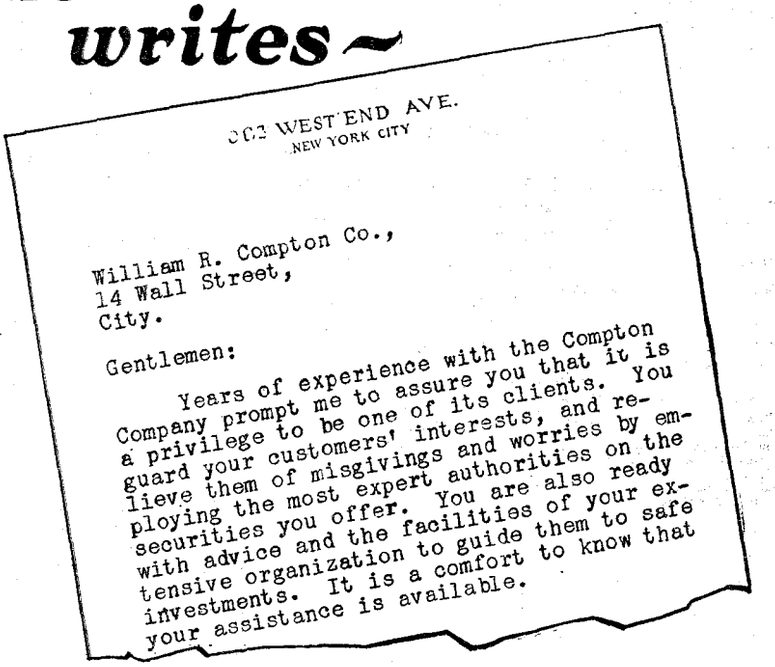
Not long ago a reader of this department inquired about "a safe speculation." There isn't any such animal. There are, it is true, stocks which one could buy in reasonable confidence that to-morrow they would be worthless. There are also stocks that one could acquire with equally reasonable confidence that next year they would be worth more. Perhaps this is a "safe" speculation; but if they were bound to improve in worth, it wouldn't be a speculation at all, it would be an investment.

The nearest approach I know of to a safe speculation is a low-priced common stock of a going concern whose prospects seem to be unusually good.

A month or so ago, in reviewing Mr. Smith's book on common stocks as long-time investments, I pointed out some of the advantages to be considered in buying this type of security. Well-diversified common stocks in well-chosen concerns seem to respond to a general law of growth, so that after a term of ten or twenty years the capital value of the group has considerably enhanced. To buy with such enhancement in mind and hoped for is not speculation, though there is undoubtedly in the transaction more of the "tinge of speculation" than there is in buying a first-mortgage triple A bond.

If there were no tinge of speculation some time or other, life would indeed be flat. But it might not be as stale and

A doctor writes~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Years of experience with the Compton Company prompt me to assure you that it is a privilege to be one of its clients. You guard your customers' interests, and relieve them of misgivings and worries by employing the most expert authorities on the securities you offer. You are also ready with advice and the facilities of your extensive organization to guide them to safe investments. It is a comfort to know that your assistance is available.

~on worry-free investment

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unprofitable as if there were nothing but speculation.

To conclude—for the time being at least—my remarks in the January 28 issue on death duties, there is now a very definite movement toward the abolition by the States of the obnoxious "non-resident decedent" tax. This, as our readers will recall, is the tax placed, let us say, on the property of a man dying in Massachusetts by the State, for example, of Minnesota. It is imposed by virtue of the fact that the deceased owned one or more shares of stock in a corporation incorporated in Minnesota.

The Tax Conference called by the President apparently agreed that this tax should be abolished, although it has so far failed to agree, or to announce an agreement, on the larger question of the Federal estate tax. That readers of this department may have in concrete form a clear statement of the objections to the non-resident decedent tax, let us quote from a resolution adopted by another Tax Conference held earlier this year—the one attended at the instance of the Legislature of Pennsylvania by representatives of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, and Kentucky. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, death taxes on personal property of non-resident decedents are contrary to sound public policy, and, as imposed at the present time, result in a greater burden upon the estates of decedents than the returns to the States justify.

Resolved, That this Conference recommends to the legislatures of the several States the repeal of all death tax laws upon the personal property of non-resident decedents.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, death taxes should be reserved to the State Government, and that inasmuch as the Federal Government entered this field because of war emergencies, it should now withdraw and leave to the States exclusively this much-needed source of revenue.

Resolved, That we indorse the plan of the National Tax Association to call a conference of the States in February of 1925, and we further recommend that at this Conference a careful study be made of inheritance taxation on the personal property of non-resident decedents, and that a strong effort be made to procure united and harmonious action by the various State governments on this subject.

State action can only succeed by each citizen acting in his own State according to his best judgment. What is yours?

Raymond - Whitcomb

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The Editors of The Outlook, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

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From Inquiring Readers

"CONTINENTAL CAN common stock at around 70 is recommended to me as a speculation bordering close to the soundness of an investment. Is this so?" Thus a gentleman from California.

Correct. Moody rates this stock Ba, and the preferred A. I should say that it is a good speculation, with emphasis on the word "good," and that the probabilities are that it will make money. It is not a conservative investment.

If you would speculate, do it with knowledge.

"I AM contemplating," writes a reader from up-State New York, "investing in common stock of the Insurance Company of North America, and would appreciate information on it."

Investors have not generally understood the value there is in the stock of sound insurance companies; hence this inquiry is somewhat of a surprise. The company in question is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the United States. It has a paid-up capital of five millions and a surplus of over fifteen millions. The common or capital stock of such a company is distinctly an investment, even if the dividend rate is not high.

An investment does not depend for its definition alone on dividends paid.

FROM time to time this department has emphasized the importance of purchasing *first*-mortgage bonds, and because of this emphasis some readers have gathered that unless an issue is secured by a first mortgage it is insecure. This is not necessarily the fact. For example:

From California comes the question: "Would you advise the purchase of the 6 per cent bonds of the United Drug Company? I understand that they are not covered by a mortgage?"

In the first place, we do not advise the purchase of any bond whatever. We tell what we know or can ascertain about it.

In the second place, the "Drug 8s" are a direct obligation of a very strong company and are covered, not by a mortgage, but by an indenture of trust which provides that no mortgage may be placed on the properties of the corporation unless this issue is equally secured—that is to say, unless they become first-mortgage bonds. The company, further, agrees to maintain the ratio of quick assets to quick liabilities at at least 125. Moody rates them Aa.

SEVERAL people have inquired in the last few weeks about the stocks of various Standard Oil companies. One man in Missouri wants to know if there is sufficient diversification in these companies to warrant one's having one's entire capital in them.

Diversification does not mean simply putting money into different corporations. It should also mean putting capital into corporations in different lines of business, so that should any industrial depression or radical change in business affect one, the others will, in all likelihood, "carry on." Answering specifically readers who have inquired about Standard Oil, we have said: "While it is true that the capital you speak of is diversified as to companies, it is not diversified as to industries. It is almost inconceivable that anything should happen to the Standard Oil companies; yet, on the other hand, it is perfectly possible to invest with equal safety in other industries. This department does not advise, but, were these stocks mine personally, I should purchase no more of them; I would hold what I have unless convinced that they were insecure or that I could make more elsewhere; and I would buy in other industries."

What Would You Say If You Were Told—

—your funds could be placed to yield 20% to 60%? The chances are strong, that the reply would be, such a proposition was extremely improbable. At best the promise of this high return would entail the risking of funds in securities of a highly speculative nature.

On the contrary, a reasonable assurance of any such income requires only a selection of the strongest listed issues, representing the best in American business. Investor-speculators who are getting these returns are men who are—

Picking the Winners

How is it done? The answer is unbelievably simple. Make your selections, then buy when stocks are low and sell when prices are high. The execution of this principle, however, is as difficult as the answer is simple.

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—has just completed a booklet on the subject of long pull speculation entitled "Picking the Winners." Incorporated in this booklet are the sound principles for long pull operations—how to pick stocks which will have the greatest advance in a major upswing—what indications give warning of the beginning and termination of bull markets. Take the situation now, for example. Stocks have had a remarkable rise and yet there is strong sentiment that prices will reach even higher levels. Write for this booklet and apply the proven tests.

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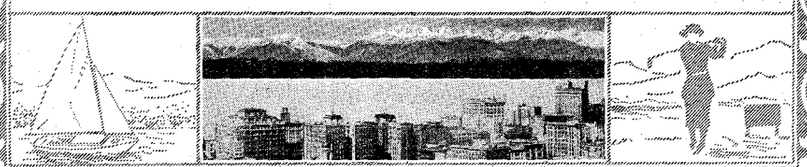

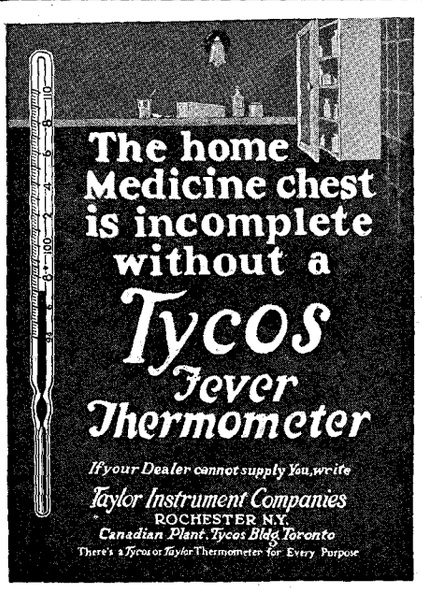
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Broken Rope

By Bill Adams

DENNY and I had been shipmates for almost two years, with the same ship. He joined her when I was bound out on my second voyage. When, coming aboard after nightfall, I entered the apprentices' quarters and saw him among the other boys, something drew me to him at once. He told me afterwards that when I came over the door-sill it was the same with him. He came from a little place in the middle of Ireland, and had a mother, sisters, and brothers. I had neither. Except for our youth, we seemed to have nothing in common.

Denny could sing, song after song; every one either rollicking or about love. When I tried to sing, the other apprentices always sat on my head.

He was a good sailor, though he didn't take to the actual sea as I did. While I'd sit on the rail to watch a tropic sunset he'd stand talking about some girl in County Longford. Except for swearing when he was knocked down and washed round by a boarding sea or when it was particularly cold, he didn't grouch like the rest of us. When the eight of us would sit in our quarters of an evening and talk of what we'd do when our apprenticeships were over, some saying that they'd stay in sail, and others that they'd go into steam, he'd sit humming "Paradise Alley" and make no plans. In port he'd dance till the halls closed and we'd come aboard in the early hours of the morning. The other apprentices thought it poor form in Denny and me to pawn our clothes for pocket money while in port; but later, when we'd pawned all we could spare and a good deal more, we persuaded them to give us a ten per cent commission on what we could raise on their things. Apprentices served for four years with no pay whatever, except that the skipper would give us one dollar apiece on Saturday evenings when the ship was in port. We were allowed twelve shillings a year for laundry, paid annually at the end of the year. We did our own laundry and kept the twelve shillings.

At sea we lived on hardtack, salt pork, pea soup, and for Thursday and Sunday dinner had "Harriet Lane." Harriet Lane was a woman who was murdered in Sydney, New South Wales, and canned for sailors; but the cans were labeled "Queensland mutton." Denny didn't like "Harriet Lane," and I didn't like ship's marmalade, of which we were served half a pint each every Monday evening in warm weather. So we always traded.

She was heading north in the South

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Atlantic and we were bending sail. When, after rounding the Horn, ships came back up into the thirties, they sent down their storm suit, sail by sail, and replaced it with old canvas good enough for the trade winds. This was "bending sail."

Bending sail was pleasant work, for it was done in bright, dry weather, and we knew that the sing-song evenings were near and the tropics close ahead. We'd rouse the sails up to a stamp-and-go chantey like—

Oh, Sally Racket, hi-oh! cheerly, man!
I've pawned my best pea-jacket, hi-oh!
cheerly, man!

At eight bells, noon, I came down from aloft to go below and the mate's watch came to the deck. Denny and I met in the doorway of the apprentices' quarters.

We could hear and see whales blowing on the starboard bow, and, high over the mastheads, just visible in the sky, was a solitary marlinespike bird, a snow-white bird with one long straight tail feather.

Denny said, "My 'Harriet Lane' is in your plate, Bill," and I said, "All right, Denny." I was hungry.

We four starboard-watch boys sat down to our dinner, I with two whacks of "Harriet Lane," my own and Denny's. Taylor, looking at my plate, said, "I'll give you three fills of tobacco for half Denny's whack, Bill," and I sat thinking whether to make the trade or not.

Suddenly there was a shout, and we were all four through the door and back on deck in an instant. We hadn't heard the words, but knew instinctively. We'd heard them before. It's part of sailoring.

All hands—the two mates, men, sailmaker, carpenter, and cook—were running. I leaped to the shrouds and ran up to the masthead to direct the lifeboat.

There was barely wind enough to give the ship steering way. The sky was cloudless, merging into a blue sea—South Atlantic homeward-bound blue, the brightest blue of all. The whales were gone. From high above me came, faint, the shrill scream of the marlinspike bird. There was no other sound on the unrippled water but the cluck-cluck of the lifeboat oars.

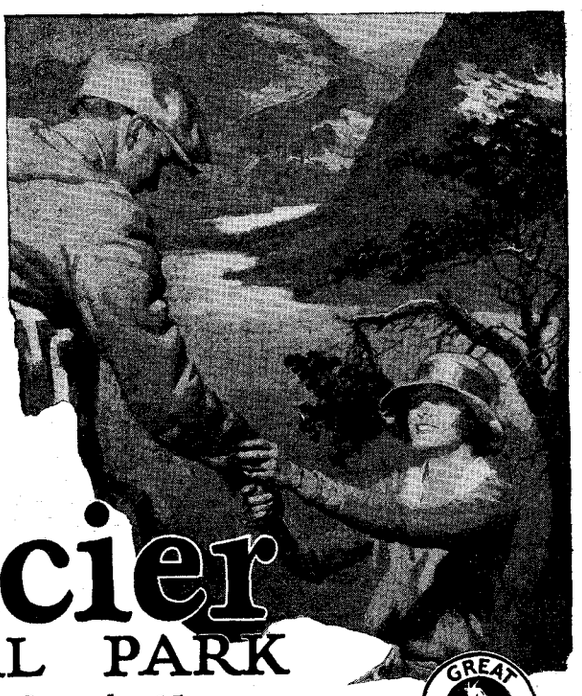
I stayed aloft for half an hour, the rowers resting on their oars and looking up at me. I noticed a broken foot-rope that hung from the fore royal yard.

I said, "Another poor devil gone," and came down slowly, while the hands hoisted the lifeboat to her chocks again.

I went to the apprentices' quarters, and met Taylor in the doorway. He'd been pulling stroke oar in the boat.

"Who was it?" I asked him.

Taylor said, "Denny."



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Special Real Estate Announcements

The issues of April 22 and May 20 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for the Sale or Rental of Property

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FOR SALE, Gladwin's Eddy Located on east bank of picturesque Connecticut River, about 12 miles from L. I. Sound. Has river frontage 350 feet, 2 acres land, old shade, young fruit trees. House in excellent condition. Address owner, F. E. G., 3,331, Outlook.

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House on shore for rent. Newly furnished; all improvements. 4 master's bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths, large porch; shade trees, 4-car garage, log cabin, private beach and landing; 10 minutes railroad, golf club, riding school. D. WAGNER, 251 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn. Phone Sound Beach 392.

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Maine

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Camden, Me. For Rent. Fully furnished, attractive seashore cottages. Choice locations now available. $500 to $1,000. Photos, plans, etc. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

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Maine

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An ideal summer home, 20 miles from **Rye Beach** and 500 ft. above sea level. House with 8 rooms, sleeping-porch, and bath. Apply F. Fernald, M.D., Nottingham, N. H.

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TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. *For further particulars* address Directress of Nurses.

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